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Roosevelt Visit in Doubt; Supreme Court Upholds Wage-Hour Subpoenas

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 28, 1940

In New England: War May Delay President

Possibility that President Roosevelt's projected visit to Boston and other New England points on Wednesday might be cancelled or postponed because of the Greco-Italian war loomed today even as further details of the proposed trip were disclosed. [Details: Page 9.]

Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul at Boston, issued a statement condemning the Italian invasion of his country, declaring that Greece would give strong resistance, and appealing for America's moral support. [Details: Page 9.]

Postmaster Peter F. Tague of Boston presented first copies of a new 10-cent postage stamp honoring Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, to descendants of Mr. Bell. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Department of Education recommended establishment of a State loan fund to help needy young people attend regularly established colleges and universities. [Details: Page 9.]

Details of the political campaign in New England: Pages 1, 9, and 10.

In Washington: Wage-Hour Subpoenas Upheld

The Supreme Court refused today to interfere with a Circuit Court decision holding that the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator could subpoena records from employers. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., had asked the Court to review a ruling that records could be required even though there was no reasonable cause to believe the law was being violated. Before adjourning for two weeks, the Court also denied a petition by the Norfolk, Va., School Board for review of a Circuit Court decision holding that Negro public school teachers were entitled to the same compensation as white teachers equally qualified.

Clarence A. Dykstra, U. S. Draft Administrator, said he was turning over to the University of Wisconsin, of which he is President, his salary as Draft Administrator since the University is continuing his salary as President there.

The Wage-Hour Law was officially construed by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the law, as covering most draftsmen, newspaper reporters and copy desk editors. [Details Page 2.]

Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, spent four hours with President Roosevelt Sunday evening following his return from London. On leaving, he declined to comment on his discussion with the President.

The Defense Commission's priorities board announced establishment of an aircraft priority committee to co-ordinate production and maintenance of commercial air transport equipment with defense requirements.

War Summary: R. A. F. Bombs Skoda Plant

Long-range R. A. F. bombers found targets in the Nazi-held Skoda munitions works at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. Oil refineries in several sections of Germany also bore the brunt of British air attacks. [Details: Page 6.]

Attacks on London were "much less severe" in official British descriptions during the night and early today.

At sea Britain acknowledged loss of the 42,348 ton Canadian liner Empress of Britain which was bombed from the air and then torpedoed by the Germans. [Details: Page 5.]

French Steps: de Gaulle Forms Government

A "Free France" Government assisted by a Council of Defense to exercise authority over all French territory in revolt, was announced by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free France movement in London. [Details: Page 4.]

Pierre Laval was named Foreign Minister of the Vichy French Government today, replacing Paul Baudouin, who takes the less important office of Secretary of State. [Details: Page 4.]

In Africa: Daylight Alarm in Cairo

Cairo sirens announced the Egyptian capital's first daylight air raid alarm yesterday.

British attack over the week end on the Italian forces in Egypt jointly by the Navy and the Air Force shelled Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's concentrations near Sidi Barrani, 240 miles west of Alexandria. Considerable mechanical transport was said to have been destroyed.

Piping of water from Libya to the Italian front in Western Egypt was reported by the Italian press to have been completed, making an early renewal of attack likely. New desert roads are also said to have been completed by the Italians.

Belgian freighter, Cabalo, torpedoed by an Italian submarine, reported that the submarine had rescued the Cabalo's crew.

In the Mediterranean: Italy Attacks Greece

Greece was attacked by Italy in the newest Axis move in Southeastern Europe. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain quickly seized the initiative at sea, occupying the Greek island of Crete and a small island off Corfu.

Turkey and Russia did not indicate their position in the new crisis. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria apparently were remaining neutral.

In Washington, Secretary of State Hull indicated that provisions of the Neutrality Act would be extended to Greece tomorrow.

In Boston, the Greek Consul pleaded for assistance to his beleaguered country. [Details: Page 9.]

Newspaper Furnishes Registrants Their Number

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—To save draft registrants in northern New Jersey the trouble of looking up their draft numbers the Newark Star-Ledger, a morning newspaper, has mailed out 250,000 post cards informing every registered man in six counties of his number.

Managing Editor Philip Hockstein said the Star-Ledger had found men had become confused and annoyed in ascertaining their numbers and it was decided to mail them as a community service. He said cost of labor and postage had exceeded $5,000.

At Home Today

on

The Daily Features Page

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on

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Survey Gives Willkie Edge In Bay State

Unless Roosevelt's visit makes change G. O. P. candidate is expected to win by slight margin.

This is the first of three articles discussing the Massachusetts political outlook with regard to the Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Senatorial contests as found in a brief survey of the State. Tomorrow the race for Governor will be considered.

Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, will capture Massachusetts' 17 electoral votes on Nov. 5 by a slight but conclusive margin, unless President Roosevelt's Boston visit reverses the Bay State trend of the past few weeks, a political survey reveals.

For three days the writer toured the Commonwealth from the Berkshire Hills to Cape Cod, talking with the man in the street, political observers and campaign workers. Everywhere the same story was told. The dynamic Mr. Willkie will run substantially ahead of Alf M. Landon, 1936 G. O. P. nominee, in the Democratic cities as well as the Republican rural districts.

Chiefly the swing from President Roosevelt is attributed to opposition to the third term particularly among old-line Irish Democrats, previously pro-Roosevelt Republican voters and independents.

Of course, there is sharp variance of opinion among political observers regarding the outcome of the Presidential race in Massachusetts but a majority of the more impartial observers give the lead to Mr. Willkie at this time.

Stiff Contest

Even among the pro-Roosevelt forces, the spokesmen, in off-the-record statements, said their candidate faced a stiff contest, with his 1936 majority of 174,103 votes in danger of substantial reduction. However, they were confident of victory.

This year it is expected that more than 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters will go to the polls on Nov. 5, whereas in 1936 1,875,125 voted. Thus in 1940 the picture is confused by the additional ballots of more than 200,000 men and women who did not go to the polls in 1936.

In addition, the task of the prognosticator is further complicated by the presence of a vast number of so-called independent voters, those persons who do not vote in the primaries and therefore cannot be identified according to party.

Furthermore, indications are

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Roosevelt in New Crisis; Willkie Tightens Reins

G.O.P. nominee co-ordinates gains in Midwest; hits hard at third term and laggard defense.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH ILLINOIS, Oct. 28 — Wendell L. Willkie began the final week of his unflagging campaign today by centering his appeal upon the vast bloc of independent, non-party and apparently uncommitted voters within whose power it is to determine the election.

Judging from the reactions of his audiences, particularly his whirlwind week end in New York, it is evident that he is driving home with the third-term issue more effectively, and more persistently than ever. On every occasion in every speech he is asking the people if they are going to let Franklin Roosevelt violate the two-term rule without explaining his reasons, the crowds plainly indicating that they would like to hear the President discuss this. So would Mr. Willkie and he is determined to smoke out the President if he possibly can. He is charging that in failing to deal frankly with the third-term issue his political opponent is "trying to evade the American people."

Husky in Good Cause

This morning, Mr. Willkie's voice showed evidence of considerable strain and hoarseness and, while his natural recuperative powers are great, it is apparent that he faces an exacting task if he is to maintain his schedule of eight to a dozen speeches a day.

But at Bloomington and Champaign at both of which stops he drew large crowds, he refused to spare himself.

"My throat is a little husky, but it is husky in a good cause," Mr. Willkie told his loudly cheering audience at Champaign.

The Republican nominee offered detailed figures to show that President Roosevelt misstated the facts when he claimed recently that the country is in a prosperous condition today, and said that the depression of American agriculture was itself a disproof of the New Deal argument.

"I stand before you today as the only candidate of 1940 that can unite all groups of Americans. If you elect me President I will bring all groups together in a common endeavor to solve the economic problems of these United States."

Mr. Willkie reaffirmed his farm program but declared that the re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Texts of Willkie speeches: Page 6.

Is business bad just because big? Page 6.

President in N. Y. keeps in touch with Hull on Italo-Greek war — Big crowds jam route.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt rode into New York City today on a campaign sortie threatened with an abrupt termination because Italy and Greece had gone to war overnight.

He entered the city in Richmond Borough on Staten Island after a swing by motor through Newark, Kearney, Jersey City and Bayonne, N. J., where enormous crowds impeded his progress and put him well behind schedule.

Mr. Roosevelt talked to Secretary of State Hull in Washington before leaving his special train at Newark. Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, said Secretary Hull advised him to carry through his program until lunch time.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Returning to the home ground that matured him as a campaigner, President Roosevelt brought his fight for re-election to New York City today for a five-borough sweep that took him "East Side, West Side, all around the town," from morn-till-midnight.

The tour, leading up to the mass-meeting finale at Madison Square Garden tonight was a flavorsome composite of campaign color, starting with the welcome at Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Newark, N. J., in the early morning, with Mayor Frank Hague, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, head recipient of a group of north New Jersey mayors.

Thence Mr. Roosevelt prefaced his political jaunt with a "non-political" inspection of defense production at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company plant at Kearney and the Electric Boat Works at Bayonne. Speeding from one to the other, a stop was sandwiched in at the A. Harry Moore School for Crippled Children at Jersey City, Mayor Hague's own bailiwick. Also, as the President launched his busy day with visits in further public reminder of the war emergency in the world, his party was joined by Charles A. Edison, and James H. R. Cromwell, Democratic candidates for Governor and United States Senator, respectively, signalling that not only the presidential ambition was at stake.

The President bid farewell to the New Jersey official group to cross from Garden to Empire State by way of the Bayonne Bridge to Staten Island, where he found Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia awaiting him. Thenceforth, zestfully engaged in seeking a New Deal vote in New York City in the huge proportions of 1932 and 1936 Mr. Roosevelt was today in a canvass that dramatized Federal projects as mirrored in the Nation's chief city.

Visited Many Projects

The presidential procession, which gave New York police a crowd-handling job of heroic proportions, went first to St. George to be carried over the harbor to

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

Hull pledges full effort against world aggression: Page 2.

Text of Secretary of State Hull's talk on international relations: Page 17.

Women Politicians Debate —That Is All Talk at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—One of the Nation's most experienced moderators attempted to guide a woman's political debate here last night, but found he couldn't get a word in edgewise.

When Theodore Granik, Director of the American Forum of the Air, invited Republican and Democratic women chiefs to the same platform for a discussion of the merits of their presidential candidates, he didn't realize what he was facing.

There were six participants, sometimes all talking at once. An intermission plea to the audience for "No further demonstrations, please!" went unheeded.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was to have taken part, but was detained in New York. Her statement was read by Mrs. Mary T. Norton, New Jersey Representative, who had Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Chief of the Democratic Woman's Division, and Mrs. James H. Rowe, wife of a White House secretary, on her side.

Rooting for Wendell Willkie were Miss Marion Martin, assistant to the Republican National Chairman; Mrs. Marguerite Church, wife of an Illinois Representative, and Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, Assistant District Attorney of New York.

Each side charged the other's convention had been "fixed." Statistics on debts, Work Projects Administration rolls, and defense flew thick and fast as the feminine voices speeded to a faster and faster tempo.

Finally, just before the time was up, somebody asked Mrs. Norton what she thought of Frank Hague, Jersey City boss, whose district she represents. "I wish there were many more leaders like Mr. Hague," she proclaimed. Pandemonium broke loose in the hall. The announcer signed off as per schedule, and Mr. Granik went behind the scenes to change to a dry shirt he had brought along.

By a Staff Artist

Draft Registrants Await Selective Service Drawing

With only a few local draft boards to finish their work of assigning numbers to registrants, there is a comparative lull in the activities of the majority of 173 selective service boards, the lull which precedes America's biggest peace-time military event—the drawing of numbers in Washington tomorrow noon to determine the men who will put in a year's training for Uncle Sam's army.

Before noon tomorrow it is expected every Massachusetts' registrant will have been assigned a number. Boston, with its 37 boards, will have all numbers posted by tonight. Local board 12 in East Boston has the highest number in the State to date, 5,687 registrants having been assigned numbers.

Maj. David B. Weden, Director of Public Relations for the Selective Service in Massachusetts, said that young men desiring to enlist may do so up until noon tomorrow.

While the newspapers will give some of the names and numbers drawn in the various boards throughout the State, registrants otherwise not listed will have to get in touch with their local board to learn if their number was drawn.

Registrants would do well to obtain their own number before the drawing and also to find out the highest serial number issued by their boards. This will enable the registrant to estimate, at least approximately, what his order number is to be, the order number signifying the time when he is to be called into servce.

For example, 8,500 numbers will be in the fish bowl. As yet, no board has assigned that many numbers. If 8,500 should be the first number drawn and the second 500, the person possessing 500 would be issued order Number 1 by the local board which may have only 2,000 registered.

Supposing the numbers were drawn as follows: 8,500, 500, 3,000, 21, 2,500, 800. The local board with only 2,000 registrants would issue them in this order: 500, 21, 800, and so on.

Columbia Refuses To Let Browder Speak

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, has been banned from speaking at a symposium on civil liberties at Columbia University next Wednesday.

Greece and Italy at War; British Pledge Full Aid As Fleet Occupies Crete

By a Staff Artist

Along a New War Front

The fighting front of the European war has shifted again with hostilities between Greece and Italy. Points under attack from Italian forces are shown. British reportedly occupied Crete and an island near Corfu.

Three-hour ultimatum rejected by Greeks; Fascist planes raid ancient Athens.

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Informed quarters said tonight that the British fleet had occupied the strategic Greek island of Crete and a small island with an airdrome off Corfu.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Reuter's reports from Athens said that Greek troops had penetrated Italian positions and driven eight miles into Albania.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—King George and Prime Minister Churchill have promised Greece every possible help against Italian invasion in messages to the Greek Sovereign and Prime Minister.

By the Associated Press

Greece declared war on Italy under the provocation of a three-hour ultimatum today, and King George II threw the Nation's outnumbered army into battle against Italian troops along the Greek-Albanian frontier.

The ultimatum expired at 6 a. m. (11 p. m., E. S. T.). An hour later Athens had its first air-raid alarm. The Corinth and Tatoi airdromes, 12 miles from the ancient capital of Greece, were bombed, and Italian warplanes in three waves attacked the port city of Patras, with minor casualties.

Great Britain, pledged to aid Greece in the event of attack, was reported rushing the assistance of its Mediterranean fleet.

The Greek Government, which immediately appealed to London, announced officially that Britain was sending "unlimited support."

Rome's demands reportedly included the yielding of Greek territory and permission for passage of Italian troops for new blows at Britain in the Mediterranean.

Fascist warplanes roared over Athens three times by early afternoon, drawing antiaircraft fire.

Reports from Belgrade said Fascist bombers also attacked the 2,500-year-old port of Piraeus, four miles south of Athens.

Turkey's Role Uncertain

In Belgrade, diplomatic circles heard unconfirmed reports that Turkey had declared war on Italy, but this was sharply discounted in other quarters.

Yugoslavia's Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch called an emergency Cabinet meeting, and shortly before 11 a. m., Yugoslav troops with full war equipment marched through the streets of Belgrade toward the railroad station.

Official statements, however, asserted Yugoslavia would remain neutral.

In Bulgaria, King Boris told his Parliament today that Bulgaria "will continue by all means to preserve peace and defend her vital interests."

Cheering crowds roved the streets of Athens, ignoring air-raid alarms, waving Greek, British, and Turkish flags and shouting: "Down with Italy!"

Britain to Act

Authoritative quarters in London said Britain "has every intention of honoring her pledge to Greece" —under the terms of Britain's 1939 guarantee.

In Berlin, informed Nazis said the Greek-Italian conflict was another step in the Axis program to "clear up Europe."

Rumors were rife in Balkan capitals that Soviet Russia is preparing to take over the Dardanelles "protectively" to safeguard that strategic passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean from any Axis grab.

Belgrade heard reports that Germany would remain aloof from the conflict "for the time being," but it was recalled that German troops were reported last week to have arrived in Albania.

Corfu Attacked

A synchronized Italian naval attack reportedly struck at the Greek Island of Corfu while skirted Greek soldiers stubbornly opposed the onrush of Italians on land.

Athens and other Greek cities faced a grave problem in defence against Italian bombers, since Greece is reported to have only 15 planes.

Turkey, a close friend of Greece but not formally bound to go to its aid, received the news with outward calm.

Premier Refix Saydam, in a radiocast, declared "we are stronger than ever," but made no mention of the new outbreak.

It was generally believed that Turkey, whose press has warned that "2,000,000 Turkish bayonets" await any Axis attack on Turkey and that any armed move through Greece would be construed as aimed at Turkey, would wait to see how much aid Britain can give Greece, and also to see what Russia's attitude may be.

Balkan "whispers" link Nazis to food shortage: Page 5.

Axis East-West Drive Aims At Scaring England and U. S.

FLORENCE, Italy, Oct. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini left for their respective capitals after a three-hour conversation here. Their visit included luncheon and a special concert of chamber music in the Pitti Palace. Warplanes droned overhead as a safety measure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 28—Italy, moving against Greece, is doing so in the belief that Britain is not in any position to deliver an effective counterstroke.

Italy is also counting on the presence of German troops and air power in Rumania, and the pro-Axis trend in Bulgaria, as an effective check in preventing Turkey from aiding Greece and Britain.

This Italian thesis will be soon tested by events, though the extremely stubborn nature of the mountainous terrain between Albania and Greece may cause some time to elapse before a military crisis heads up.

Silence on Florence Meeting

Discussions of the military implications of Italy's move in Greece are strictly forbidden here.

Attention, therefore, is being centered on the meeting of Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler at Florence. The communiqué following their discussions merely said that their conversations proceeded "in the spirit of the alliance between the two countries, developed as always in the most cordial form and show a complete identity of views on all present questions."

Clearly the principal task before the two Axis partners is to determine how they can force the British fleet out of the Mediterranean. For this is vital to their all-important task of opening up the Black Sea and Mediterranean routes to vital oil and cotton. It is also necessary to protect the Axis on the south.

Thus the action in Greece can hardly be isolated from the broader strategic problems which are believed to include efforts to arrange passage for German troops to attack Gibraltar, and negotiations with France for Italian use of Syria as a base for operations against Alexandria.

Fascism for Export

There is a large measure of jubilation here over the fact that the action in Greece coincides with the eighteenth anniversary of Benito Mussolini's march on Rome.

Political circles took occasion to announce that the time had come for modifying the Italian doctrine that Fascism is not an article for export. The Duce has implied this before but now, Italians point out the "world revolution" has broken out with Fascism sweeping throughout Europe. This revolution, it is said, has the character of universality, like all major revolutions.

It is evident therefore that what was once a domestically inspired march on Rome has now become a revolutionary advance through a world which Italy hopes to help convert to the Fascist pattern.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—By combined military aggression in the East and aggressive diplomacy in the West the Axis hopes to present the world with a fait accompli and convince Britain and the United States that it is useless to continue the struggle against the boasted totalitarian "new order" in Europe.

This, in the opinion of informed circles here, is the motive of today's lightning stroke against Greece and the flattery and cajolery to which Spain and France have been subjected in the ast few days.

Both methods are regarded as part of the grand plan of strategy agreed at the recent Brenner meeting under which Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini seek to establish a united front in the West and overrun the rest of Europe in the East, and then put the onus of continuing the war on Britain. Britain, if the plan succeeded, would then be stigmatized as the sole obstacle to restoration of peace and prosperity to Europe.

England Stands Firm

Whatever happens now at either end of Europe, Britain, it can be said in advance, has no intention of relinquishing the struggle, even if the accusation is accompanied by an apparently tempting offer to leave the British Empire intact. Signs that a development of this kind is the aim of the totalitarian leaders are, however, constantly found in Nazi and Fascist propaganda.

As far as Axis moves in the West are concerned, the feeling gains ground in British circles that for the moment no military action is probable. The soil, it is felt, is to be prepared for military action next spring if Britain stubbornly refuses to submit.

Meanwhile a general declaration of solidarity is apparently being negotiated between Germany, Italy, Spain and France based on "final" territorial surrenders by the last named in return for "magnanimous" concessions by the Axis respecting occupied France and French prisoners of war.

"Education" for the French

Such expression of solidarity, if it eventuates, will publicly pledge four states to loyal collaboration in building a "new order" in Europe on totalitarian principles.

But not the slightest doubt is felt here that it would also open the door to ultimate use by the Axis of French naval and air ports, even perhaps territory in Europe and Africa.

The winter months would be used for the purpose of educating the French public for passive acquiescence in the scheme if active

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

'Europe in Transition'

Second of 13 Articles

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Wide Split Seen in C. I. O. Over Lewis' Willkie Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Congress of Industrial Organizations, bitter-end rival of the American Federation of Labor, has been split asunder by the unequivocal indorsement of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, by John L. Lewis, its head and founder, according to reports received here today from all over the nation.

Three of the most powerful C. I. O. branches domiciled here —the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, led by Sidney Hillman; the Textile Workers' Union of America and the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America—have broken with Mr. Lewis on the issue. These represent a membership of 600,000 workers throughout the country.

A fourth great labor unit, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate headed by David Dubinsky, repudiated the Lewis stand as that of "a man who would cost labor's interests to the wind to satisfy his own swollen egotism."

The American Labor Party through Luigi Antonini, State Chairman, saw Mr. Lewis' threat to resign if Mr. Willkie were defeated as "the most attractive promise of labor unity this country has heard in the last five years," holding Mr. Lewis to be "the greatest present obstacle to labor unity."

The strongest indorsement here of Mr. Lewis' stand came from Edward F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman, who saw in it "the speech of a man who, stirred to the very depths of his being by the importance of the issues confronting the American people, courageously stated his deep conviction that their well-being would best be served by the election of Wendell L. Willkie."

Michael J. Quill, international head of the Transport Workers' Union, C. I. O. unit, and Allan S. Haywood, national organizing director of the C. I. O., came out strongly for Mr. Lewis in a pledge of co-operation.

the strong Willkie indorsement by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Friday night.

Particular interest attached to Mr. Lewis' statement that "it is a reasonable hope that these gentlemen, acting in their corporate capacities, will soon execute collective bargaining contracts with the C. I. O."

The gentlemen referred to were Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Ernest T. Weir of the National Steel Company, and Tom M. Girdler of Republic Steel, who are leading figures in so-called "Little Steel," as contrasted to the United States Steel Company which adopted union contracts in 1937. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is on leave as Chairman of the Board of U. S. Steel, while serving as head of procurement in the National Advisory Defense Commission. As the commotion over Mr Lewis' speech continued today, flooding C. I. O. headquarters with mail and telegrams, evidence accumulated that the Lewis indorsement of Mr. Willkie might spur labor peace in the steel industry.

Gardner Jackson, legislative representative of C. I. O.-dominated Labor's Non-Partisan League, resigned today because of "complete disagreement" with Mr. Lewis. A telegram from three officers and three organizers of the National Maritime Union on the other hand backed the Lewis stand. Three leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America, led by President R. J. Thomas, denounced the stand, and Democratic circles hinted that Mr. Thomas would soon have something to say publicly. Meanwhile, Republicans smiled happily, and pointed out that with the Lewis indorsement the charge that Mr. Willkie is hostile to labor falls flat.

Steel Agreement?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Strong hope that a peaceable settlement will be reached between labor and "Little Steel" as the result of the need for national unity and developments in the political campaign are voiced here, following

Lewis in Willkie Club

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—John L. Lewis was enrolled Saturday as an honorary member of the Young Willkie Clubs, organization formed by boys and girls under voting age interested in aiding the Republican nominee's campaign.

Green Hits at Lewis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asserted in a statement Saturday that laboring men and women would "resent" what he said was an attempt by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, to "deliver their votes to any political candidate."

Willkie Agrees to Debate If Thomas Gets President

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has agreed to a public debate with Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for President, provided Mr. Thomas can "persuade the third-term candidate on the Democratic ticket to participate so that all sides of these issues may be presented."

Mr. Willkie's telegram, made public by the Socialist Campaign Committee, was a reply to Mr. Thomas's challenge to debate at Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Willkie spoke in a public park which the Socialists said was previously denied their candidate.

Mr. Thomas renewed his challenge to debate with Mr. Willkie, whether or not President Roosevelt participated.

Secretary

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Joseph H. Ball

Wife of the new Republican Senator from Minnesota is temporarily filling the job of secretary for her husband. Senator Ball was appointed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen to succeed the late Senator Ernest Lundeen.

Hull Pledges Full Effort To Stem World Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — The United States today faced the prospect of still further world disruption through aggression as it pondered the week-end warning given it by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

With Italy on the march against tiny Greece, Americans recalled the Secretary's condemnation of the nations whose search for power and aggrandizement had already obliterated a half-dozen of Europe's smaller nations.

In an address written while the Italian threat hung over Greece, the Secretary gave a promise that the United States will do everything practicable to stem the present wide tide of aggression and a review of the steps already taken in that direction.

Warning that only the strong can be secure in the face of the totalitarian revolution and that grave days may lie ahead, Secretary Hull's contribution to the current campaign came in the form of a non-political plea for national unity and for faith in the processes of democracy and international order and liberalism.

Speech Radiocast

The Secretary's address was delivered Saturday night before the National Press Club in Washington and was carried to the nation over a network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Reviewing the history of the 1930's, the Secretary described at length the efforts of this country to prevent war, to discourage aggression and to find a workable basis for a lasting peace. Speaking bluntly, he left no doubt as to the nations he considered at fault, referring over and over again to the powers that armed for aggression and that have recently invaded their more peacefully-inclined neighbors.

Two of the Secretary's statements were taken here as criticism of the foreign policy of this nation. The first was his declaration that the world's peaceful nations had permitted themselves to be outstripped in armaments. The second was his suggestion that the Neutrality Act had fostered war abroad and had increased, rather than lessened, the possibility that this country would become embroiled.

Pan-American Relations

Among the points in the United States' past and present foreign policy most frequently stressed by the Secretary were the fostering of good relations with the nations of Latin America, the reciprocal trade agreements, the limitation of armaments, the respect for international law and order and the development of international co-operation in all lines of useful endeavor.

Mr. Hull had a particular word for the reciprocal trade agreements, which were the outgrowth of 30 years' endeavor on his part, saying that they were a practical middle ground between internationalism and isolation.

Apparently seeking to destroy any last vestige of American complacency in the width of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Secretary warned that water can foster as well as hinder attack and that this attack would surely come —economically, politically or militarily—if the United States did not have a system of defense that would impress those bent on aggression.

Since the Secretary's speech was considered of a non-political nature, the time was given without charge by the National Broadcasting Company.

High Paid Routine Jobs Held As Still Under Wage-Hour Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Employees whose jobs are "purely routine" will continue to come under the wage-hour law, no matter how high their salaries are, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, has assured labor leaders in New York City and Seattle, Wash.

In letters to Joseph Curran, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, and B. O. Lum, Secretary of the Seattle Association of Technical Engineers and Architects, Local No. 17, the Administrator explained that recent definitions of the terms "executive," "administrative" and "professional" will not exempt bookkeepers, secretaries, working foremen, die-makers, copy readers or reporters assigned to regular beats, just because they made $200 or more a month.

The new definitions, Colonel Fleming pointed out, are aimed at clearing up obvious injustices, not at limiting the protection afforded general office personnel.

"Cases," he said, "could be cited where purchasing agents and personnel directors and persons of that type receiving as much as $7,500 or $10,000 a year were not eligible for exemption under the old definitions. This just didn't make sense. At the other end of the scale are office personnel, performing routine clerical tasks such as typists, comptometer operators, shipping clerks, etc. In my opinion these employees are as clearly in need of the benefits of the act as the purchasing agent and the personnel director referred to above are not."

To be exempt as administrative employees, workers must (1) exercise discretionary judgment; (2) perform non-manual tasks; (3) perform tasks directly related to management policies; and (4) receive compensation on a salary or fee basis at rate of not less than $200 a month.

Only bookkeepers to be exempt will be those who are paid as much as $200 and "serve as office manager or perform other functions sufficiently important to justify the payment of what is a comparatively high salary," Colonel Fleming pointed out. "In the instance were a secretary is paid $200 a month, she is usually really employed as a confidential assistant rather than primarily as a secretary," he added.

Most draftsmen, he said, will still retain the benefits of the act, because they are normally paid on an hourly basis and perform routine work.

To be exempt under the "professional" redefinition, an employee must meet six different tests. His work must be intellectual and varied in character; it must require the exercise of discretion; it must be of the type whose output cannot be standardized; not more than 20 per cent of the work week can be devoted to non-exempt work; the employee must be paid not less than $200 a month; and finally, the word must fall within either one of the recognized learned professions or one of the recognized artistic professions.

"On a newspaper," said Colonel Fleming's letter, "reporters assigned to regular beats and the copy desk men will not qualify for exemption even if they are paid $200 a month."

Colonel Fleming declared that he did not intend to do more than point out "general aspects" of the revised coverage. "The exemption or non-exemption of any individual employee under these definitions is a question for individual factual determination," he said.

Knox Appeals For Unity In U. S. Defense

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Calling for a united and prepared America, Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox declared yesterday that some foreign powers were "trying by insidious as well as forceful means" to "warp our national tradition or ideals to alien purposes."

"These are days of terror without and of fifth column treason within our Nation," he said. "I bespeak a national unity. Let us be strong in our national purpose; let us remember that the United States Navy is worthy of your deepest faith."

The Navy Secretary took part in a radiocast discussion with other Naval officials, and later spoke over another network.

Pointing to war in Europe, Secretary Knox said the United States was "fortunate," and then added:

"But our good fortune will vanish if we fail to be united in national spirit and ceaseless effort, ready to defend our democracy against foreign influence or invasion; against the alien dogs of war that snarl and fight in murdering packs beyond the horizon."

Secretary Knox, speaking in connection with the observance of Navy Day, said the American Fleet was the strongest in the world, and asserted "our determination to demand and receive the respect upon the high seas is cardinal American principle."

"The sancity of our Bill of Rights has been kept secure thus far in the face of international threats direct and implied," he added. "We must be prepared to defend it at all costs. We are living in a world in arms from which altruism has fled. If we are prepared, we live; if not, we die, or live as subject peoples."

The Navy Secretary said the new two ocean navy "which will come into being in the next five years" would be able to meet any possible combination of foes.

British Confidence Based On Dunkirk and Sept. 16

The face of Europe is changing. Men's thoughts as well as men's homes are altering under the impact of war. Deeper than the details of conflict is the import of changing concepts. Some stand crystal clear. Others begin but dimly to emerge. Together they chart the pattern of "Europe in Transition" discussed in a series of 13 articles, of which the following is the second.

By Sir Hugh Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—It isn't easy in the short space of a thousand words to say why one is feeling optimistic about England's future —England's future? Now—when we are on the edge of one of the darkest and most dangerous winters in her history. Now when London has been enduring persistent bombardment for two months, now when alone and almost unaided, England and its Dominions are opposing a foe that has conquered almost all of Europe?

And yet again I say—yes, I am an optimist about England's future. Partly I am because during the fortnight of May 14 to 28 I underwent almost the only defeatist period of my life. I am an optimist by nature and from experience, and because, I think, I take very long views.

But during those weeks when the Germans swept right across France I lost for a moment all my faith. We didn't then know all that we know now. We, or at any rate I, fancied that the German Army was invincible and I stared at an awful picture of that cruel remorseless, retrograde, "altruistic" tyranny conquering the world.

Dunkirk and Sept. 16

I and many another Englishman faced it and we have never seen any vision so horrible, nor will I fancy ever again. The answer to it was Dunkirk, and after Dunkirk, a date now obscurely emerging that will prove I fancy when all is known to be one of the great dates in English history, Sept. 16, 1940.

After Dunkirk the more horrible, the most horrible, possibility was lifted. I had long ago been told that if we held out until October we could never after that be defeated. And I now believe, let them do what they will, that with the Dominions and the Americas behind us we cannot be defeated.

But that isn't the ground of my optimism.

I believe that this war, short of our defeat, will save England. Save England from what? Selfishness, greed, snobbery, and above all, sloth.

Little Planning Beforehand

We are a very odd people. We have altered very little from the days when the wife of Bath rode to Canterbury and Fluellen argued with Pistol and Bardolph before Agincourt. In that little altercation lie both our faults and our virtues.

We are a people strangely lacking in imagination and yet have provided the greatest series of poets. All the good, noble, grand things we have done for ourselves from Magna Charta, through the Grand Remonstrance to the Reform Bill have been effected without any planning beforehand. The Englishman in the street has quite suddenly decided that they are to be carried through and carried through they are.

So it has been with Dunkirk and the battle of London. The man in the street has saved us again. There is one of the great grounds of my optimism.

For I wasn't sure, during the last 10 years whether our man in the street was still alive. But he is alive, flying when young the skies, and working magnificently when older in the London fire brigade.

Endurance and Fidelity

But everything I fancy, before these last six months brought England straight against the basic reality, was nearly lost.

All the heroes of our race have been men who, whether they believe a creed or no, are in touch with the virtues of endurance, fidelity, and integrity.

During the last 20 years England was in danger of losing those virtues. Our post-1914 war writers most loudly praised by the critics have been defeatists, cynics to a man. With the exception of T. S. Eliot every modern poet of fate has scoffed at God. Our leading politicians have avoided every serious issue.

From Abyssinia to Czechoslovakia it has been a series of retreats. Every man and woman in Britain has been to blame.

Faults Due for Correction

Our snobbery has been as rampant as ever, and if we have been faintly ashamed of our old imperialism we have most of us paid little or no attention to the great problems of our Dominions.

Our slums have been a disgrace that we had scarcely begun to remedy. Why? We are not worse than the other peoples of the world. We have in us, at our abiding roots, magnificent qualities of sturdiness, patience and endurance, and a true love of honor and fair play.

But we were falling asleep. Now as it seems to me whatever trials are ahead of us (and they will be many), whatever blunders we commit (and they will be many) we are awakened.

We are awakened because this time it is a people's war. Slowly, slowly we are realizing that, realizing too that words, so long empty in our mouths, truly mean something.

We are terrible people to defeat once we realize a few simple things. It has always been so through our history. Freedom for the individual, justice for all men of all races. What platitudes they have been in our mouths.

Brought Close to Horrors

But now by the grace of God, the most evil things in the heart of men—cruelty to the weak, lust for inflicting pain, tyranny over men's minds and acts, callousness as to love of wife for husband, parent for child, friend for friends, all those horrors have come so close to us that the fire from them has burned our mouths and seared our eyelids.

That is why I am an optimist.

So many things in England wanted doing. So many wrongs wanted righting. It needed all this to bring that necessity home to us.

But very slowly we are also perceiving that we are all called to help in the making of a new world. Not a world "fit for heroes to live in" as in the last war, but a whole world, a world in which all men of like notions, of whatever race, will live together.

And it is a world in which the British will have to give up possessions, trade, wealth, and much luxury for the good of him whom they have never seen. And never will see—a world which may in truth begin to move slowly toward the City of God.

Seek Safeguards For Foreign-Born

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—More than 350 prominent leaders in all walks of American life joined today in signing a statement circulated by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, of 79 Fifth Avenue, warning against "reactionary forces seeking to undermine our democracy" and which "are threatening the Foreign-Born with the same kind of oppression from which they fled in Europe."

"As Americans seriously concerned with the continued functioning of our democracy and eager to strengthen and defend its existence, we indorse the compaign for American citizenship and citizenship rights initiated by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born," the statement, issued on the fifty-fourth anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, said.

"This campaign, which would facilitate and encourage the naturalization of non-citizens, can make a distinct contribution to the unity, welfare, and the security of our people. It would replace intolerance with good-will and suspicion with understanding."

Among signers of the statement are Dr. Walter B. Cannon, dean of the medical school, Harvard University; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary; Professor Leo Eloesser, Nobel Prize winner; Dr. Christian Gauss, dean of Princeton University; Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College; Dr. Henry N. McCracken, president of Vassar College, and Theodore Dreiser, author.

Posters Removed: Flynn Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28—Billboards in Philadelphia today had been cleared of posters reading: "Save your church! Dictators hate religion. Vote straight Republican," following a protest by clergymen who condemned the vote appeal as representative of "religious intelerance." The offending inscription was replaced by the following: "No man is indispensable. Vote straight Republican. 'Dictatorship means the end of unions.'—Wendell L. Willkie."

No one in Republican headquarters would admit responsibility for having placed the original posters or for their removal. Objection to them was first voiced by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, in New York last week.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Jan. 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.8m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Nov. 3, 17.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1360kc, on Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 10, Dec. 8.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15, 29, Jan. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Durham

Darlington: The Hippodrome, 3 p. m., Nov. 17.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 23.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Victoria Hall, Hanley, 3 p. m., Nov. 17.

New Zealand

Auckland: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 12; and Plaza Theater, Queen Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 300 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Oxnard: Strand Theater, Fifth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Salinas: Civic Club House, Lincoln Avenue, near Gabilan Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Clay and Divisadero Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 930 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Vandalia: Esquire Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Indiana

Bloomington: Alumni Hall, Union Building, Indiana University, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Greensburg: Court House, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Kokomo: Kokomo High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Whiting: George Rogers Clark School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Iowa

Grinnell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Massachusetts

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Bouvelard, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., November 7.
St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., November 4.

Montana

Bozeman: High School Auditorium, 308 West Main Street, 8 p. m., November 7.
Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., November 8.

Nebraska

Grand Island (Society): Majestic Theater, 216 West Second Street, 7:30 p. m., November 3.

New Jersey

Dover: Dover High School, Myrtle Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 8.
Irvington: Irvington High School, 1253 Clinton Avenue, near Stuyvesant Avenue, 8:30 p. m., November 8.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., November 4.
Plainfield: Hubbard School Auditorium, 661 West Eighth Street, 3 p. m., November 3.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., November 3.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 7.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., November 4.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., November 3.
Glen Cove: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., November 9.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., November 8.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., November 5.
Patchogue: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., November 5.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main and Prince Streets, 8 p. m., November 7.
Rye (auspices First Church, Port Chester): Rye High School Auditorium, Milton Road, 3:30 p. m., November 3.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., November 7.
Staten Island (Second Church): Staten Island Academy, Wall and Academy place, St. George, 8:15 p. m., November 7.
Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, South Warren and Adams Streets, 8 p. m., November 4.
Yonkers (Second Church): Hawthorne Junior High School, Hawthorne Avenue and Culver Street, 8:30 p. m., November 8.

Ohio

Chagrin Falls: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., November 3.
Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School, 8:15 p. m., November 8.
Cleveland (auspices First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; First Church, Lakewood; and Society, Fairview): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:15 p. m., November 6.

Oregon

La Grand: State Theater, 3:15 p. m., November 3. Radiocast Station KLBM, 1420 kilocycles.
Portland (Sixth Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., November 7.

Pennsylvania

Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Somerset and Napoleon Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
McKeesport: Church Edifice, 319 Penny Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, East Fifth and Langdon Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Texas

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, San Jacinto and Rusk Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 3.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Cheyenne: Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Carey Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Powell: Powell High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Benes Forecasts Fall of Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—A definite transformation in all military operations "by spring" was forecast yesterday by Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, in a broadcast to his people on the eve of the twenty-second anniversary of Czechoslovak independence.

"The fall of Nazi Germany is really inevitable even if tomorrow or the day after tomorrow it should gain some victory," he asserted.

"The absolute failure of all German attempts to invade England, the almost incredible losses in all their aerial ventures, the impenetrable blockade of Germany which will continue to be ever more intensified by continually growing British air superiority—all this will lead next spring to a definite transformation in all military operations," he declared.

"The revolutionary ferment and disintegration of Germany and of all Central Europe, which will be an inevitable consequence of this rascally German regime, will do all the rest."

Beneš Blamed

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš was blamed personally last night by a former member of the Czech Parliament for that Nation's failure to resist the German invasion.

Charles Pergler, now Dean of the National University Law School at Washington, said that the Czechs were "ready and anxious" to fight the Germans.

"The answer to the question so frequently asked . . . why didn't they fight?" he said in an address before the Rye Forum, "has been furnished in an interview in the Washington Star on July 15, wherein Dr. Beneš declared:

"'I could have made war last September. A million armed Czechs were ready to fight for their country. But I did not.'"

Joe Louis for Willkie

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion, visited newspaper offices here today to announce he was for Wendell L. Willkie in the Presidential race.

He urged members of his race to vote for Mr. Willkie "because I think he will help my people."

"Roosevelt," he said, "had two terms to show what he could do, but didn't give us an anti-lynching law. He hasn't done so much for us other ways."

Ice Cream Makers Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—L. E. Hurtz of Omaha, Neb., was elected President of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers last night. He succeeds W. J. Barritt of Tampa, Fla.

Others elected were: H. P. Hood of Boston, Vice-President; R. C. Hibben of Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary, and Claude Parcelle of Fredericksburg, Va., Treasurer.

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City Machines: America's Political Blight

It has been said that a successful politician knows "what to remember and what to forget." At the present time, in the excitement of a campaign, politicians in the major parties are doing a good deal of both. The saying is particularly pertinent, however, to the situation which exists between the New Deal and the powerful political machines of Mayor Edward J. Kelly in Chicago and Mayor Frank Hague in Jersey City.

Speakers on the Republican platform point out and underscore this connection with embarrassing frequency. On the other side of the ring, Democratic spokesmen more or less ignore the taunts and seem to have forgotten all about Messrs. Kelly and Hague. In the plain language of politics the answer is, of course, that the Republicans are making the most of fair game whereas the Democrats, realizing a certain political liability in the situation, are willing to let the matter drop.

Smudges on Both Sides

Occasionally, nevertheless, the Republicans find the tables turned. Sometimes a Democrat recalls with a remarkable display of interest the tie up between notorious political bosses of the past and the Republicans. And in turn the G. O. P. orators then turn the course of the rhetoric toward other matters. So neither major party can present an entirely unblemished record.

The methods of such organizations in fattening on graft, vote-buying, and job-selling are all too familiar.

This year, the question presents itself particularly with reference to the backing of the Democratic national ticket. Perhaps this is partly because city machines tend to fall in behind the party in power since it has patronage to dispense, and then temptation arises for the Administration to lean on the machines.

In Missouri charges are made that the Dickmann-Hannegan St. Louis organization aspires to take the place of the Pendergast Kansas City machine in State politics, but is even more concerned to elect the national ticket than a Democratic Governor—a commentary on the importance of Federal plums.

The anomaly of alliance between the forces of social reform and those of electoral corruption has been widely remarked even by friendly commentators and is disturbing to many Democrats.

Some Improvement Seen

However seriously this situation may be taken, it seems accurate to note that an enormous change has taken place in national and local party tie-ups since the turn of the century when Lincoln Steffins found city after city "corrupt and contented." The old-fashioned type of political machine is not so common in the America of 1940 as it was in the America of a generation past.

In the larger cities the old-time political tycoons are relatively more scarce today. In the latest census, for instance, six of the first 15 cities are now listed as under non-partisan governments. These include Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco and Milwaukee.

New York City, of course, is the outstanding example of the change that has come. Tammany Hall, for so many decades the ruler, has been twice defeated by the Fusion movement. Such deep and substantial changes have been made in the political and civic life of New York since Tammany was dominant that the once absolute rule by the Wigwam seems thoroughly broken at least for the time.

Going Down the Roster

Philadelphia, too, is a different city from the old days. It has a Republican mayor as usual, and the Republican organization in Pennsylvania has been accused of as many crimes as the Democrats in Chicago or New York. But the Philadelphia of this era is not the city that Boies Penrose and William S. Vare once knew.

Chicago, however, is a different story. It is the old story. Bossism flourishes in the personification of Mayor Kelly. On the Illinois State ballot, the Kelly-Nash forces are said to be more interested in electing the Secretary of State, since that office controls more jobs, than the Governor. Of the 15 biggest cities in America only Chicago and New Orleans are still governed in the old style political dictatorship. And even in the latter city bossism does not thrive as in the era of Huey Long.

Indeed in the Louisiana situation the New Deal may claim with justification a share of the credit for the overthrow of the Long machine. It was the United States District Attorney backed with full support from Washington who was able to obtain successful convictions in the Federal courts of Louisiana's highest politicians.

New Dealers' Position

Likewise in Kansas City the New Deal helped to drive a local political machine from power—the machine of "Boss" Tom Pendergast, long a political czar of the Middle West. As in Louisiana, the Federal Government carried prosecutions through the courts and obtained convictions. Thus while New Dealers are visibly embarrassed by the connections between the Democratic party and Mayors Kelly and Hague, they may point with some satisfaction to their efforts toward reform in Kansas City and Louisiana. There have been reports the Administration would overthrow Mayor Hague at any opportunity.

Going into the past, the most famous or conspicuous of the bosses have been divided between the two major parties. The Republican list includes Conkling and Platt of New York; Roraback of Connecticut; Quay, Penrose, Grundy and Vare of Pennsylvania; Hanna of Ohio; and the Small-Thompson-Crowe machine of Illinois. Meanwhile the Democrats have had Tweed, Croker and Murphy of Tammany Hall in New York; Hague of New Jersey; Taggart of Indiana; Brennan and Kelly of Illinois; Pendergast of Missouri, and Long of Louisiana.

These are the men that the politicians "remember" or "forget," depending on their party affiliations.

The Why of Bosses, by Students of Government

Charles A. Beard, in "The Rise of American Civilization":

The party machines that governed Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other lesser cities responded, at least in minor matters, to the will and desire of the working classes, rather than to the whims of the plutocracy . . .

The hated political bosses were in truth, as that cool observer, James Bryce, quietly remarked, buffers between the rich and the poor, buffers who taxed the one to keep the other in good humor.

The political levies and sometimes the flagrant corruption to which party managers resorted were chiefly for the purpose of acquiring the funds necessary to "take care of the boys," that is, to amuse them with balls, outings, and picnics, to supply them with clothing and funds in hard times, and to lend them money on occasion. Naturally there were brokers' charges on the collections but these were small as compared with the cost of riots and revolutions.

The political machine . . . also performed another service of mediation; it provided an avenue by which the humblest could get his grievances before the municipal government. It did more. It opened careers to ability. Many a ditcher, blacksmith, or trade union official, marked off from his fellows by shrewdness and will, was lifted by his party organization into a municipal berth, furnished what seemed to be a princely salary, and garbed in the frock coat and top hat of political respectability.

C. E. Merriam and H. F. Gosnell, in "The American Party System":

The boss may be personally "pious"; he may be found in the rural districts as well as in the cities; he may be highly educated; he may be a native-born American of the oldest stock; and finally he may be found in the most intimate connection with the leading business men of the community. . . .

As students of popular psychology, all bosses cultivate the doctrine that the machine is working steadily for the interests of the mass of the people. . . . Reformers and reform organizations have been pictured as the creatures or tools of wealth, endeavoring to direct attention from the real evils of mankind, unsympathetic with the troubles of the hard-working man or woman. . . .

A negative policy on the part of the government has justified some of the activities of the urban boss in acting as local patron of his constituents. For example, the proper treatment of unemployment and social insurance would tend to do away with job-brokerage and political charity so often sought by or imposed upon the spoilsman. . . .

In many instances the boss is doing, in a crude and enormously expensive way, work that the community itself should and can do much more effectively, and without betraying the government into the hands of organized agents of privilege. . . . As the government broadens the range of its generally recognized social duties the occupation of the spoilsman is taken away and the interest of the citizen in his own government is stimulated.

Pendleton Herring, in "The Politics of Democracy":

The politician must satisfy his constituents if he is to remain in business. . . . He is confronted by men who are emotional, predatory, or irrational. His task is not to exalt reason and logic but to find some way whereby human beings with all their faults and weaknesses may be brought to support his purposes. . . . When bargaining is left to rogues the product is generally rascality. Yet where men of integrity withdraw from the barter of politics someone else must take up the burden. . . .

The successful reformer, while bound by circumstances as tightly as the practical politician, nevertheless can utilize lofty sentiments to advantage. . . . He does more than urge voters to become good citizens. He furnishes the organization needed to bring together an effective combination of interests. All this may be done in the language of the general welfare, clean government, and the like. The success of the reform movements in Milwaukee and in Cincinnati shows the importance of finding the right symbols. . . .

The existence of a political machine is not due simply to indifference, ignorance, or apathy on the part of the voter. A machine survives upon its merits, upon the shrewdness, the understanding, and the moderation of its leaders. Conditions incidental to boss control are often confused with the underlying cause. . . .

Much of the apparent corruption in political life reflects not only different standards but likewise different intensities of moral consciousness.

Fold on this Line

Political Bosses in Cartoon, Historical and Contemporary

Courtesy, New York Public Library — Ding, in Des Moines Register

The cartoon on the left, by Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly in 1871, is credited both with having helped bring about the prosecution of "Boss" Tweed and with having originated the term, a political "ring." On the right, Jay N. Darling gives an impression of the current race under the title, "Strange Company."

Voters Hurdling Party Fences In New York and New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Democratic-Republican contest for the 63 electoral votes New York and New Jersey will cast after the presidential election swung into high gear today with the coming of President Roosevelt into the contested area. Private surveys indicate that the President and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard bearer, are running neck-and-neck in the Empire State, with the Roosevelt outlook somewhat better in New Jersey because of the powerful support Frank Hague, Democratic state boss, is giving him.

Democratic leaders here and in Jersey City, seat of the Hague political power, voiced confidence today that Mr. Roosevelt would increase his lead appreciably both in New York and the Garden State as a result of his visit today. The latest poll by Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, reports Mr. Roosevelt having 51 per cent of the straw votes taken in New York State by the Institute for the period Oct. 14-22, as against 49 per cent for Mr. Willkie.

A big shifting of votes is expected by both Democratic and Republican leaders, with a tremendous woman's vote seen in the offing. The way it will go is admittedly a puzzle to everyone.

Party Lines Shaken

A further indication of the way party lines have been struck away was had here today in announcements by Samuel Levy, one-time Democratic Borough President of Manhattan, and William J. Godwin, Queens Democratic wheelhorse, that they would support Mr. Willkie for the Presidency. Mr. Levy, who for many years has been active in Tammany Hall, declared he was not deserting Tammany Hall, but was giving his support to Mr. Willkie because he believed the Republican nominee could, if elected, best safeguard constitutional government, including the tradition against a third term for any President.

Mr. Godwin held that the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt would mean the end of Tammany Hall and the formation of a controlling group dominated by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman and Bronx County boss.

Another important switch in the other direction was contained in an announcement by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and formerly President of Swarthmore College, that he was for President Roosevelt. Dr. Aydelotte came out strongly for continuing and increasing American help for Great Britain and held that since the two presidential candidates were "in substantial agreement" on this policy, a change of government now "would inevitably involve several months of readjustment, in the course of which some crisis might occur in the war which, with the best possible intentions, a new government might be unable to effectively meet".

Corsi Addresses Italians

Efforts to round up the Italo-American vote got impetus when Edward F. Corsi, Assistant Eastern Director of the Republican National Committee and former New York City Welfare Commissioner, spoke over a network of 10 Italian raido stations in the Eastern States yesterday. Mr. Corsi charged that the campaign had stooped "to the lowest levels of political action," and that "New Deal ward heelers are attempting to herd the Italian masses like sheep into a decision against their own interest."

"Italian-Americans want work, decent wages, prosperity restored and an America at peace," he declared. "They do not propose to be plunged into war by the meddling forces of the New Deal, but to fight with all the energy at their command against the enemies at home — unemployment, poverty, and bankruptcy."

Organizations of "Americans of Italian Origin for Willkie," with headquarters at 100 East 42 Street, was announced today. The committee will campaign by newspaper advertising and radio in the East.

Eagle Endorses Willkie

Another leading New York City newspaper now out for Mr. Willkie is the Brooklyn Eagle, which was pro-Roosevelt in the 1932 and 1936 campaigns. Announcing its stand editorially, the Eagle charged the President with "lust for power," "vindictiveness," "airy disregard for promises," "reckless handling of facts," and "prodigal" public spending.

In backing Mr. Willkie, the newspaper commends his "alert realization of the country's needs," "feeling of responsibility for the less fortunate members of society," and "ability to get along with men of widely differing views."

"It is our belief that whether the future brings peace or war, the election of Wendell L. Willkie is necessary for the continued well-being of the United States," it adds.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, back from a three-weeks trip on the Willkie campaign train, told a national radio audience Saturday night the Republican nominee was a man to whom a promise was "a sacred thing which he must keep at all costs."

War Close to Willkie

Mr. Lodge reminded that, if elected, Mr. Willkie would be the first President who served as a "buck private" in the World War.

"He has looked war in the eye," he continued. "To him it is not a mere academic abstraction. It is a terrible reality, and he hates it. . . ."

In the Democratic race, the week end found Henry A. Wallace, Vice-Presidential candidate, making a swing through the Mohawk Valley in an eight-speech drive for traditionally Republican farm votes. His tour took him to Rochester, where 2,000 heard him speak; Syracuse, where only 300 came to listen, and finally to Albany, where Gov. Herbert H. Lehman greeted him and thousands were on hand to welcome him. The Wallace stumping praised the New Deal farm and labor program accomplishments and defended the President against Republican charges that if re-elected he would lead the nation into war.

N. C. Community Aiding Britons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—This little mountain town is doing more big things in comparison to its size, to aid British refugees and other war needy than any similar community in the United States. At least so its sponsors think.

Beginning with a group of committees assigned to provide warm clothing for the bomb-devastated areas of Great Britain, the "help Britain" ideas have continued to spread here in recent months. Women, scores of them, are knitting, canning, sewing, mending, preparing anything for England and her sister isles—which means her people—in their hour of direst need.

Tryon now is bending its every effort toward the purchase of a mobile canteen, which will be virtually a "country store of wheels," designed to be moved from zone to zone throughout England as necessity demands.

The canteen, a large truck equipped both as a store and field kitchen, is not a new idea in Britain, but has done much valuable work. What is new is the acquisition of such equipment through public donations in small communities.

Naval Construction Races Far Ahead of Its Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Work on almost every vessel now under construction for the United States Navy is considerably ahead of schedule and there is every reason to believe that this country's huge naval expansion program will be completed sooner than first believed, Navy Department sources revealed today.

Expressing great satisfaction over the speed of production, Navy officials here recalled yesterday's Navy Address by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, in which he warned that the United States must envisage "the possibility of simultaneous attacks in either or both oceans."

This same warning was also reiterated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

"The tragic events of the past year in Europe have served to emphasize anew the vital advantage of sea defenses," Secretary Knox declared. "Every nation in Europe so situated geographically that it could not be defended across the surface of the water has suffered defeat by Germany.

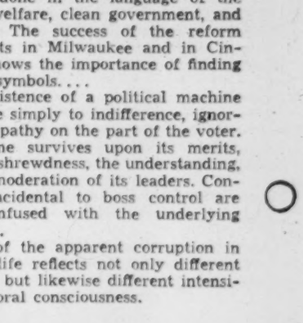
"The only nation which has survived the German attack has been that nation which because of its insular position could and did build its first defense on the sea."

In discussing the speed of naval rearmament now being attained by the United States, Admiral Stark pointed out that since last Navy Day 25 new ships have joined the Navy, while 46 more have been reconditioned and are in service, exclusive of the 50 destroyers sent to Britain.

The Admiral announced that the number of American sailors in service increased 61,000 since last Navy Day, there now being 170,000. The Marine Corps showed an increase of 17,000 during the same period, reaching a present total of 37,000 men.

The Secretary and the Chief of Naval Operations spoke over a nation-wide broadcast in commemoration of Navy Day.

Although expressing gratification at the shipbuilding yards' ahead-of-schedule pace, Navy Department officials here predict that this pace will be further accelerated as more trained workers become available and as more plants are reconditioned to help the Navy in its 70 per cent expansion program.



'World of Tomorrow' History As New York Fair Bows Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The New York World's Fair, opened last year on April 30 as the "World of Tomorrow" and this year on May 11 for "Peace and Freedom," today slipped into the past tense following its formal closing last midnight. Instead of thousands of visitors seeking entertainment and enlightenment in the 1,216 acres of the big show, hundreds of demolition workers filed through the turnstiles today to begin razing almost all fair buildings to make way for the city park that will occupy the site.

A total of 537,952 persons jammed the fair to capacity yesterday to take a last look at the exposition before it ended. The official closing of the Fair was simple after a bugler had sounded "taps."

Although souvenir hunters appropriated signs, flowers, wooden letterings and other fixtures, there was little vandalism by the hundreds of thousands of persons who crushed, pushed and jammed all sections of the Fair. They seemed more intent on enjoying themselves for the last time at the show which most of them had seen and enjoyed many times before in the two years of its existence. Many exhibits closed early in the day.

The fair had a total paid attendance this year of 19,115,269, as compared with 25,817,265 for 1939. The Chicago Century of Progress recorded 22,320,456 paid admissions in 1933 and 16,306,090 in 1934.

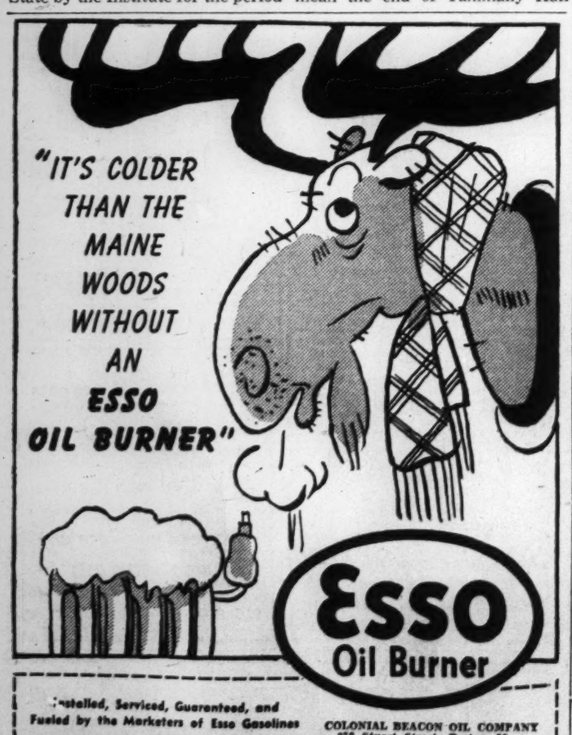
Subway, motorbus and railroad facilities to and from the Fair were taxed to the utmost yesterday. Traffic on all sides of the Fair was slow-moving all day and night.

At the Temple of Religion, religious services, organ and choral selections featured the final programs. Built by contributions from Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics, the Temple was host to about 3,500,000 visitors during the two seasons.

Early yesterday morning a colorful note was added when 10 Mohawk and Seneca Indians led by Chief Bright Canoe, head of the Mohawk Club of Brooklyn, entertained visitors at the Court of Peace with tribal dances.

Harbison Heads 'Y'

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Ralph W. Harbison of Pittsburgh was re-elected President of the National Council of the United States Young Men's Christian Association at the closing meeting of the national convention. J. M. Gandy, Ettrick, Va., was named a Vice-President and Frank L. Smith, Middletown, Conn., an assistant Recording Secretary.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Oil Burner
Installed, Serviced, Guaranteed, and Fueled by the Marketers of Esso Gasolines
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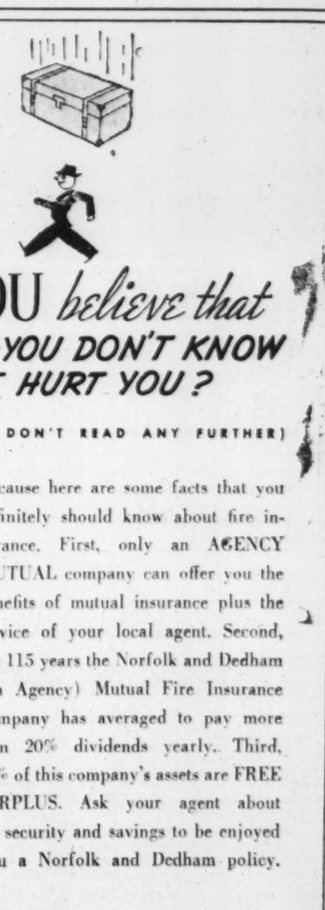
Without obligation, send full information about the Esso Oil Burner and your easy payment plan.
Name
Address
City
EASY TERMS ON MONTHLY BUDGET PLAN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WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW WON'T HURT YOU?
(IF YOU DO, DON'T READ ANY FURTHER)
DIVIDEND CHECK
LOCAL INSURANCE AGENT
72% FREE SURPLUS
Because here are some facts that you definitely should know about fire insurance. First, only an AGENCY MUTUAL company can offer you the benefits of mutual insurance plus the service of your local agent. Second, for 115 years the Norfolk and Dedham (an Agency) Mutual Fire Insurance Company has averaged to pay more than 20% dividends yearly. Third, 72% of this company's assets are FREE SURPLUS. Ask your agent about the security and savings to be enjoyed thru a Norfolk and Dedham policy.
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French Defense Council Organized by de Gaulle

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free" French forces, announced yesterday the formation of a French Empire Defense Council to function as a "war government."

General de Gaulle broadcast the announcement from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. The British Ministry of Information issued the statement in London.

This was the first time the word "government" has been used in connection with General de Gaulle's "Free" French forces.

The proclamation issued by General de Gaulle said that "this Council will perform on behalf of France all the duties of a war government in all French territories which are fighting or will fight on." It went on to say:

"French officers, French soldiers, French citizens, a few infamous politicians are delivering the Empire of France.

"Be prepared to stand to your arms."

Somultaneously, General de Gaulle issued this first order of the Council on behalf of the French people and the French Empire:

"We, General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, order the following:

"As long as the French Government and a representation of the French Nation do not exist normally and independently from the enemy, powers formerly performed by the Chief of State and by the Cabinet will be exercised by the leader of the Free French forces, assisted by the Defense Council.

"These powers will be enforced in consonance with laws existing in France June 23, 1940."

New Post for Laval

VICHY, France, Oct. 28 (AP)—Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was named Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government today. Former Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin was made Secretary of State, attached to the Presidency of the Council.

Announcement of the shake-up came in a Government communiqué issued after an urgently-called Cabinet session, which M. Laval left for a trip to Paris for "important discussions." It did not give the reason. He will be joined later by Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of War.

Earlier, the Vice-Premier announced that he would explain to the Nation by radio some time today the French-German conversations which resulted in the Vichy Government's agreement to a policy of collaboration with the Axis for "peace in Europe." The broadcast will be part of a government campaign to make the new French-German tie-up popular with the French people.

It was believed that M. Baudouin's duties as Secretary of State, attached to the office of Marshall Philippe Pétain would be similar to the post of Undersecretary of State attached to the Presidency of the Council under former French regimes, although he will probably have the ranking of full Minister.

'Beware Vichy'

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Fourteen writers issued a joint statement Oct. 26 warning Americans to "beware of the men of Vichy who now spread the virus of totalitarianism in America."

Speaking as members of "what was once the world-wide free republic of letters," they asserted that present French Government figures in this country "are attempting to undermine our confidence in the British."

The statement described the French Ambassador, Henri-Haye, and Count René de Chambrun, former French war Captain and American-born descendant of Lafayette, as "pathetic wooden mannikins mouthing the words of the Nazi ventriloquists."

It was signed by Philip Wylie, Robert Sherwood, Vincent Sheehan, Elmer Rice, Henry Pringle, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Lewis Mumford, Marc Connelly, Christian Gauss, Struthers Burt, Van Wyck Brooks, Maxwell Anderson, Frederick Lewis Allen, and Herbert Agar.

Prisoners Starve?

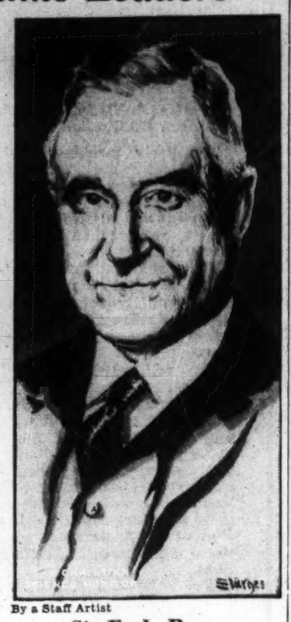
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Europe's relief picture was vivified here today by a declaration from Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador ot the United States, that 1,800,000 French soldiers were starving in German prison camps and by a report from the Finnish Relief Fund, of which Herbert Hoover is Chairman, disclosing that Finland is still in serious need of funds for relief and rehabilitation.

Harmony Links Leaders

By a Staff Artist

Robert Gordon Menzies
Prime Minister of Australia



By a Staff Artist

Sir Earle Page
Minister of Commerce

Australian Chiefs End Rift To Back United War Effort

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 28 (Australian Associated Press) — Prime Minister R. G. Menzies' newly constructed Australian Cabinet achieved a degree of unity lacking in his previous Cabinet owing to the inclusion of Sir Earle Page, who has long been the leading influence in the Country Party wing of the coalition.

The rift between Mr. Menzier and Sir Earle had been an unsettling element in Australian politics since the former became Prime Minister in April, 1939. It was largely on personal grounds, but it prevented the Country Party from entering the coalition for the first months of Mr. Menzies' leadership. Now that the breach is healed, the Prime Minister finds himself at the head of a strong coalition for prosecution of the war.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet had been necessitated by the loss of three ministers in an air crash at Canberra last August and the defeat of two others at the recent election, together with the resignation of Archie Cameron, former Minister for the Navy, from the leadership of the Country Party.

The new ministers are Sir Earle, E. J. Harrison, H. E. Holt, T. J. Collins, Senator J. W. Leckie, and H. L. Anthony.

William Morris Hughes, Australian Prime Minister in the last war, returns to become a war leader again with the double post of Attorney General and Navy Minister.

The full Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Co-ordination of Defense and Information: Robert Gordon Menzies.

Treasurer: Arthur William Fadden.

Attorney-General and Navy: William Morris Hughes.

Army: Percy Claude Spender.

Postmaster-General, Repatriation, and Leader in the Senate: Senator George McLeay.

Air and Civil Aviation: John McEwen.

Interior: Senator Hattil Spencer Foll.

Commerce: Sir Earle Page.

External Affairs, Social Services, and Health: Sir Frederick Stewart.

Supply, Development and Munitions: Senator Phillip Albert McBride.

Customs: Eric John Harrison.

Labor and National Service: Harold Edward Holt.

Assistant Ministers: Thomas Joseph Collins, Hubert Lawrence Anthony, Senator Herbert Brayley Collett, and Senator John William Leckie.

Labor and National Services is a new portfolio which will deal with problems of industrial relations, effective use of manpower in wartime, and questions associated with postwar reconstruction, especially the training of manpower for civil life. Mr. Holt, who had enlisted for service abroad as an artilleryman, will be withdrawn from the army.

Curfew Ordered By Swatiska-Tied Dutch Government

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Oct. 28 (AP)—Netherlands residents must stay indoors between midnight and 4 a. m., starting Oct. 31, unless they have a special permit, the German-dominated government has announced.

Cafes will close at 11 p. m. and public dancing will be prohibited. No reason was given for the curfew.

[The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm reported that sabotage in Bergen, Norwegian Arctic port, had caused the Nazis to clamp down, forbidding Bergen residents to be on the streets after darkness.]

Clergymen reported from the pulpits of all Protestant churches in The Netherlands that Protestant sects were uniting in a protest to Dr. Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Netherlands Commissioner, against a recent anti-Jewish decree.

The announcement said the decree excluding Jews from government services was a measure not in accordance with Christianity.

The decree requires that all Jewish enterprises existing in The Netherlands before the German invasion last May must be registered, with a statement of their capital.

Errant Money and Mask Return After Blackout

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A man on his way to work in a blackout found a gas mask.

He opened the case. Wrapped around the respirator were £1,847 (about $7,388) in bank notes.

Police returned mask and money to its owner.

Balkans Shy At Axis Type Of 'Protection'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The determined resistance of Greece to Italy's demands show that the remaining Balkan States have not been slow to assimiliate the moral of the virtual occupation of Rumania by the Axis within a few weeks after that country had placed itself under Axis "protection."

The resistance of some of them at any rate as Greece has shown, has been stiffened instead of weakened, as Berlin and Rome evidently expected.

The explanation is that those who have urged a pro-Axis policy as a means of keeping the Axis armies out, now realize that the only hope of escaping Italian and German clutches is to resist. By so doing, even if their country is temporarily overrun, it could hope for British aid in recovering its lost territory when the forces of "Free Europe" finally triumph.

Turkey, as well as Greece, is in the category of a State which has had its resolution fortified by recent events.

Axis Uses Economic Weapons

If the Axis is to be in a position to attack Greece and Turkey successfully it must be able to send armies not only into and through Hungary and Rumania, as it has recently demonstrated it can already do, but also into and through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Far the easiest route into Greece for the Italians in Albania is via South Serbia to Salonika. And the only practicable route by which the Germans can march on Turkey is via Bulgaria to Adrianople, and thence to Istanbul.

It is expected that in order to bring the necessary pressure to bear on Yugoslavia and Bulgaria the Axis will use the economic weapon to the full during the next few months. For geographical reasons both these countries are now practically within the Axis economic orbit, though Bulgaria, in particular, is trying desperately to continue buying and selling outside. Greece and Turkey, on the other hand, can buy from and sell to Britain with comparative ease, thanks to the fact that the British navy controls both the Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Italian submarines operating in the Red Sea when war started have long since been eliminated, and as for the Mediterranean it is understood that British convoys have even, on occasions, used the narrow 50-mile wide passage way between Sicily and Africa to send urgent cargoes of men and materials to the Near East.

Moslems Know Graziani

Another vital Near-Eastern region at the outset of the winter diplomatic campaign is Syria. The Italian armistice commission has been doing its utmost to win Syria for the Axis, or failing that to neutralize it. But ferment among the Arabs is increasing—as was inevitable from the moment Marshal Rodolfo Graziani took command in Libya, for the Marshal is known throughout the Moslem world as the slaughterer of thousands of their co-religionists when he "pacified" Libyan tribesmen after the World War.

The desire of French residents in Syria to re-commence the struggle is also said to be increasing rapidly. In these circumstances the Levant as well as the Balkans is watching and waiting expectantly for the first news of the battle between British and Italians which is believed to be impending near Mersa Matruh in Egypt. Their chief concern is whether Britain can assert mastery in the air as it is doing in Southeast England. If, as they believe, the answer turns out to be in the affirmative, the potential of resistance to Axis diplomatic and economic military penetration will be increased a thousand-fold.

Explaining New Ties

Wide World

Japan Hears Its Future Plans

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan addresses one of the most important meetings of the Prefectural Governors of the country ever held in Tokyo. The Premier is shown as he explained the country's domestic and foreign policies, including Japan's role under the recently concluded Tri-Power Alliance with Germany and Italy.

Japan Seeks End of Conflict In China but Not in Europe

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Japanese Army announced today that it was withdrawing from Nanning, strategic communications center in Kwangsi Province, which it has held for nearly a year.

The announcement, issued by headquarters of the South China Command at Canton, came as one of the big surprises of the war. It said:

"Further occupation of Nanning has become meaningless following the entry of Japanese troops into Indo-China."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 28—Reports reaching here from Hong Kong of the possibility of Oskar Trautmann, former German Abassador to China, returning to Chungking in an attempt to mediate in the Chinese-Japanese conflict were given credence here. The reports indicated that an emissary from Berlin, Dr. Heinrich Northe, had already arrived in Chungking to prepare the way for Dr. Trautmann.

Dr. Trautmann, a friend of Wang Ching-wei, Japan's puppet Premier in Nanking, had made attempts at intervention at earlier stages of the war.

European Situation

But although Japan is trying its best to bring an end to the war with China, it is not so certainly anxious for an early termination of the struggle in Europe. Such an eventuality "would jolt Japan to no small extent," was the candid pronouncement of the Oriental Economist, a Japanese monthly representing the business interests. This journal, which has the reputation of fearless statement of its views, said:

"Our repeated warnings notwithstanding, for the past three years Japan has been engrossed in its controversy with China and is not fully and adequately prepared, mentally and materially, for the world situation that may confront the country in the event of termination of the European war. . . . The situation today is such that no mere announcement can bring about the desired stability."

When Prince Konoye was about to organize his cabinet recently, this journal said:

"No matter who organizes a new Cabinet, it will be impossible to carry out its policies in a manner satisfactory to the people as long as underlying political conditions remain the same."

Military Control Certain

This magazine went on to remark: "It is fairly safe to infer that any reactionary or warlike Cabinet as feared by some is unlikely to emerge, judging from the character and disposition of the Japanese people and Japan's current economic and national defense considerations."

Under present conditions in Japan, the military are bound to have a controlling influence in any Cabinet. They can block formation of a Cabinet by declining to furnish a War Minister, who must be an officer in active service, or they can scuttle the Cabinet by having their Minister resign.

Therefore, it is interesting to find this confident assertion that a "warlike" Cabinet was not to be expected under present conditions. It is not popular in Japan today to promote the idea of more trouble — Japan has seen quite enough of that, and so far as China in particular is concerned, the talk is all of peace.

Yet Japan is so convinced that she was won the war in China that the obduracy of China's National Government continues to perplex Japanese minds, which can explain this embarrassing phenomenon only on such theses as that Communism now controls Chungking and declines to let the Chinese give up.

As indicated by the Oriental Economist, the idea of sudden peace in Europe is rather alarming in view of the fact that Japan is not yet clear of her own involvements. A conclusive victory by either side in Europe would probably result in early European attention to the Far East, where, despite its accord with the Axis Powers, the Japanese have consistently pursued "Nippon über alles" policies which have pleased the Germans hardly more than the British or the Americans.

No Trade Gains

In addition to the possibility that either European winning side would very likely adopt a considerably stronger Far East policy, designed to clip Japan's imperialistic wings, than has hitherto been possible, there is the point that Japan has not as yet been able to capitalize in a trade way the opportunity of which she took such world-wide advantage during the World War of 1914.

Japan's industries, communications, in fact virtually her whole national effort, has been concentrated on bringing about the termination of the China hostilities—and this effort has gained no ground whatever. While the national wealth has been lavishly expended upon this gigantic adventure in imperialistic expansion, there has been virtually no corresponding increase of income through capitalization of the world markets now so temptingly left open and crying out for wares.

If the European war were suddenly to terminate, therefore, Japan would be up against a considerable variety of factors, all adverse. She would instantly go on the defensive in her Far East policy, both as regards China and such further fields of expansion as French Indo-China—to say nothing of the latent possibilities in the Netherlands East Indies and other alluring areas.

She would have "missed the boat" in supplying the belligerents and simultaneously taking their overseas markets away from them. She would be confronted by a necessity for overhauling her entire foreign policy to cope with confusing new factors. There would be the "China Incident" still on her hands, and always with a possibility that the European winner might elect to give Nationalist China some fresh support rather than co-operate in Japan's project of a New East Asia under Nippon's sole domination.

What Japan needs is friends—but for these she has not thus far been willing to pay a price. This economy might turn out to be fearfully expensive to her any time the rest of the world managed to get its troubled affairs in order on any sort of basis whatever.

Axis Drive in East and West

Continued from Page 1

participation could not be secured in such a short time.

It is also regarded as axiomatic that one feature of the Axis "new order" is joint management of France's colonial possessions. The French Empire, in other words, might be allowed to remain in being—on paper. In practice, however, it would be under Axis management.

Vichy's Role Expected

British public opinion is already reconciled to Vichy's acceptance of such an ignominious role. But it would be surprised if there isn't a big swingover in French North Africa and Syria.

The position of Spain is also regarded as not unhopeful. Spain is entirely dependent upon British co-operation for food and raw material, neither of which the Axis is in a position to supply.

If, therefore, Gen. Francisco Franco were to fall in with Herr Hitler's plan he would run the risk of starvation and revolution at home during the coming months. Added to this, anti-German feeling is understood to be growing throughout Spain.

Another aspect of the general situation to which attention is directed here is that whereas the Axis "new order" is still wholly in the realm of theory, the Allies already have begun to construct a co-operative system based on national liberty instead of national slavery.

Allies Build Co-operation

Wartime exigencies have in fact necessitated formation of an international army, navy, and air force corresponding to the international police force which League of Nations enthusiasts have long demanded. Similarly there is an international mercantile marine, co-operative buying organizations, and the pooling of colonial products (on lines described by Sir Samuel Hoare in his famous speech of September, 1935).

Now German and Italian propaganda agencies are so busy trumpeting abroad the "virtues" of the still unborn totalitarian "new order," that it is felt here that the time has come for Britain and the Allies to tell the world plainly how much they have actually achieved in establishing a democratic new order, and with it followers for the difficult days which still lie ahead.

Presbyterians Urged To Extend Pensions

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP) — The Presbyterian Synod of New York has urged its churches to extend their pension plan, now covering Ministers, to include all lay employees.

The Rev. Edward I. Campbell, Pleasantville, reporting for the Committee on Ministerial Relations, said extension would affect more than 300 lay workers such as organists and janitors.

The Synod also heard a discussion of America's "shifting population" by the Rev. William P. Shriver, Secretary of the Board of National Missions, who asserted further mechanization of the cotton industry would cause a "serious upheaval in the South."

Arab and Jew Base Freedom Upon Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 28—As the Arabs of Syria and Palestine view the war moving into Greece and nearing their own territory, they realize that defense of their own freedom is intimately bound up with support of the British cause. This fact emerged clearly as this correspondent made a tour of Syria and Palestine inquiring into the views of Arabs and Jews alike.

Both the Arabs and the Jews, who have been voluntarily supporting the British and Dominion forces, have expressed disappointment that Britain did not strike in Syria the moment that France capitulated and immediately removed all danger from this quarter.

However, realization that Britain is complete master of the Eastern Mediterranean convinces them that such action is possible whenever desirable.

In Syria, business seems normal on the surface, manifesting few signs that underneath is a seething cauldron of intrigue, with Signor Mussolini's armistice commission doing all possible to stir up trouble. But hitherto they have achieved little success because of opposition from the supporters of Gen Charles de Gaulle's Free French organization, and from Syrians anxious for independence and from the Turks.

Silent Support for de Gaulle

Evidence of de Gaullism is shown in the cheerful smile bestowed upon a British passport holder by innumerable French sentries on heavily barricaded roads, in their whispered "Vive L'Angleterre."

Appeals, chalked on walls, to fight for Free France and an unconcealed contempt toward the five Italian generals who are conducting their mission, further strengthen this viewpoint.

Though it is more difficult to trace the activities of the Syrian independence movement, because of the deeply secret nature of the Syrians, it is generally agreed in informed circles that the movement has a highly powerful organization which is working in closest co-operation with Turkey.

A reliable Ankara source even goes so far as to maintain that an elaborate plan for the occupation of a strategically important chain of districts in North Syria by Turkish troops already has been worked out.

Special attention is concentrated upon the railroad zone which is so important for supplies from the Persian Gulf toward Turkey, and contacts, it is understood, already have been made, through the machinery of the Saadabad treaty States—Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan—with Baghdad for full collaboration with Iraq in execution of the scheme.

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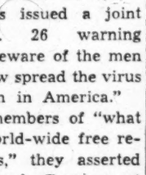

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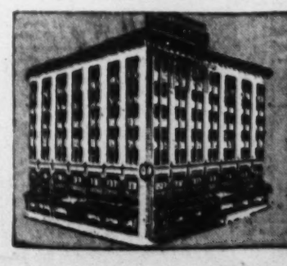

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New Spain Pins Hopes On Directed Education

The Christian Science Monitor's Rome correspondent has completed an extensive visit to Spain where he made an intimate study of conditions under the Franco regime. The following story is the last of a series.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 28—On a street leading off Madrid's main series of boulevards there stands a bare, humble building with the aspect and equipment of a small school.

It was here that the foundations of the Spanish Republic were laid.

A small group of men—scholars, teachers, coming from the so-called Spanish intellectuals — had examined all of Spain's political, social and economic problems, and decided there was only one way of national regeneration. That was through education—through building a new race of Spaniards liberated from the faults which had led Spain into decay for three centuries.

In this building, under the leadership of Francisco Giner de los Rios, they began their teaching work. It was from there that other schools multiplied, until the men who served in the cause, and the students who grew to maturity, furnished the intellectual leadership—and even the ministers for the early cabinets—of Republican Spain.

I have just been to see this building. There was reason for wondering if it had been torn post from beam as a symbol of that liberal education which today is anathema to political as well as Roman Catholic Spain. But it was a different and far more significant sight which met the eye.

Symbol Taken Over

The doors were open. There was teaching going on.

But it was not the liberal teaching of Francisco Giner. Over the door was the sign of the Spanish Falange, the mark of the yoke and arrows. The pendulum had swung a long arc from liberal education clear over to directed education in its most disciplined form.

The New Spain had not destroyed the symbol of its opponent; it had taken it over.

The Falange believes that only through its brand of education can Spain be made safe for the authoritarian state.

It was an enthusiastic member of the Falange who best explained it. "You may be puzzled at how slow our reconstruction is going in Spain," he said. "You can see for yourself that we are yet only inching our way along. The reason is the various kinds of resistances which we must overcome in the people themselves."

He went on to explain how discipline was foreign to the Spanish character — either personal discipline or social. It was the one salvation for Spain, but the people resisted it. They had too strong roots in the past. And more than that, he said, a large proportion of them had been indoctrinated against the Falange and its ideals by the liberals during three long and bitter years of civil war. They are a stubborn people, he said; almost unbelievably so. And they are putting up passive resistance.

Evil Accepted

"Our hope," he went on, "lies in the youth of Spain. There are those among the older disbelievers who will be convinced after we have had a few years to show them what we can really do. But it must be the new generation, learning from the cradle to be Falangists, who will fill up the ranks to a solid mass of support for an authoritarian Spain."

It was a philosopher, somewhat detached from the political scene, who went deeper into the problem.

"Without taking sides," he said, "between the various brands of education, I believe I can explain what it is that both liberals and Falangists have been trying to get at. It is the accumulated weight of centuries of organized ignorance in Spain, and of enforced resignation to a crushing burden of suffering in life.

"The average westerner in Europe and the Americas takes adversity as something to be resisted and overcome within the limits possible in this human state of affairs. Whereas the Spaniard has been accustomed to centuries of misrule and decadence, and to a system which sought to rationalize these things as part of the normal course of life, in order to prevent revolt. Almost more than anyone else in the west, therefore, the Spaniard makes an overwhelming reality out of evil. To combat it, he is given chiefly an anthropomorphic concept of Diety and an education which in the past has been chiefly clerical rather than secular.

"Therefore the Spaniard," he concluded, "has lacked the knowledge, the intuition and the constructive energy which produce the driving force of progress in most western peoples. He will expend a fantastic amount of energy on a crusade; and then when the results of it turn to dust in his hands because of an incapacity to consolidate, he will shrug his shoulders and call it God's will."

The Church's Status

To this situation, in turn, the followers of Giner opposed liberal education, the trade unionists opposed the indoctrination of the Marxist philosophy in one form or another, and now the Falange is having its turn with fascist education. Much as in Germany and Italy, the youngsters are taken under the wing of the party at an early age, schooled in doctrine, taken through exercise, camping, marching, social work of various sorts, and in general taught to look to Falange for leadership in all phases of their national and individual life.

It will be said by way of modification that the Roman Catholic Church has once again become the dominant factor in Spanish education—a church which is anything but Falangist in its educational leanings. This is undoubtedly the case at present, and it also is true that the state has restored to the Church the ancient subsidies which were customary under the monarchy. But there is a very practical reason for this.

The state school system was shot to pieces by the civil war. Obviously Nationalist Spain could not go on with teachers who had been giving the children a liberal, anti-fascist education. And there were no other trained teachers, speaking by and large, except within the religious orders of the Church. And so it is that the church schools today are crowded to the doors while the state school system finishes examining the political qualifications of the old teachers, trains new ones and re-establishes itself.

This situation will last as long as the period of transition lasts. And then, if the Falange goes on consolidating its powers, it is not difficult to foresee the trend of events. Falange will not permit the indoctrination of its youth to be left to a highly organized and competitive group which is considered dubious in its political outlook.

The full force of Falance in education therefore has not yet been felt. Whether it will, depends upon a return to something like normal domestic and continental conditions. And then—

There was an epigram current in the time of Alfonso XII which said that whereas there were only sixteen million people in Spain, there were sixteen million and one political parties. Falange, with its schools, proposes to take away the sixteen million.

Caudillo and Führer

Wide World Radiophoto

Nationalist Spain Confers With Nazi Germany

Somewhere on the French-Spanish border on Oct. 23, Spain, in the person of Generalissimo Francisco Franco (left), and Germany, represented by Adolf Hitler, discussed Axis problems and the state of Europe, present and future. The meeting of the two dictators occurred at a point between Hendaye and Irun on French soil. No official statement has been given out regarding the conference, but it is believed that closer co-operation between the Axis Powers and Spain is certain to result. This picture was flashed to New York from Berlin through the facilities of Wide World Radiophoto. It was passed by the German censor.

Balkan 'Whispers' Link Nazis to Food Rise

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28 (AP) — A "whispering campaign" blaming Germany for food shortages in Southeastern Europe drew the sharp fire of Hungarian Government newspapers yesterday.

Newspaper attacks followed a series of economic reports showing steep increases in living costs in this neutral sector since the war began.

Foreign Office publications charged "mysterious enemy propagandists" with conducting a campaign of letters and pamphlets blaming heavy exports to Germany for rationing measures and for a shortage of food and clothing in territory normally rich in agricultural products.

The newspapers said the alleged propaganda was designed to weaken relations between Germany and Southeastern Europe.

Trade experts questioned in an Associated Press survey attributed economic difficulties in this area to the war blockade, a late spring, flood-damaged crops, and repeated Army mobilizations which took labor from the fields.

Drastic Change in Rumania

Rumania has experienced drastic changes in living standards.

Rumania lost large stocks of wheat, sugar, and vegetable oils when Russia took over Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

Premier Ion Antonescu is trying to import onions from Turkey. This food, a staple in the diet of the average Rumanian, has increased 700 per cent in price.

Food shortages have forced every Sutheastern European nation to make stringent price regulations.

Thousands of profiteers and hoarders have been fined, imprisoned, or assigned to forced labor.

Despite efforts to control prices, Yugoslavia has had a 79 per cent increase in living costs over August, 1939, semiofficial sources disclosed.

Approximately the same increase was estimated in Rumania; Bulgarian authorities said prices had jumped 65 per cent in their country; Greek sources reported a 40 per cent increase; Hungary's increase was at least 30 per cent.

Prices Rise in Turkey

Turkey, where prewar prices already were among the world's highest, had a 15 to 20 per cent rise.

These averages for a family's entire living expenses do not reveal the sharp increase in basic foodstuffs because other items, such as rent, heat, and light, have been held virtually stationary by government control.

To avoid rationing, some governments relaxed profiteering regulations. This permitted dealers to increase prices of meat, butter, and flour, and thus reduce consumption.

Premier Count Paul Teleki of Hungary defended the Government's refusal to grant more than a 7 per cent wage increase in the face of much higher living costs by declaring that "everyone must make sacrifices."

Observers in Southeast Europe predict heavy relief demands this winter.

It is difficult to buy soap at any price. Coffee, tea, and other imported luxuries have disappeared from most stores.

Hungarians, whose boast was "we are poor, but we live well," are drinking roasted barley and chicory instead of coffee. Substitute tea is prepared from peppermint, linden, and raspberry leaves.

Wages Are Lagging

This survey showed without exception that wages are lagging far behind prices in Balkan countries.

Turkey and Greec had virtually no wage increases.

The average unskilled Rumanian worker earns 120 lei a day now, compared with 80 lei before the war. [The exchange value of the lei no longer is available.]

Bread in Rumania now is 11 lei a kilogram (2.204 pounds) as compared with 5 before the war. Onions are 16 lei a kilogram instead of two; beans are 30 instead of 18; lard is 100 instead of 30.

While textiles are 300 to 400 per cent higher in Yugoslavia, the average laborer's wages are up only 17 per cent. Prices of meat and flour have doubled. Potatoes are three times higher and beans four times higher.

Labor troubles have added to difficulties in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Lack of raw materials from abroad has curtailed production.

Greek Rulers Call on Nation to Fight

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—A British Broadcasting Corporation report heard today by the National Broadcasting Company said Maj. Gen. Arthur Smith, Chief of Staff of British forces in the Near East, was arriving by air in Ankara today to see the deputy chief of the Turkish General Staff.

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 28 (AP)—King George II announced today that Greece had been "compelled to go to war against an Italy coveting Greece's independence" shortly after Premier-Dictator John Metaxas rejected an Italian ultimatum for surrender of part of its territory.

A decree for general mobilization was signed immediately after Premier Metaxas in a message to the people said he "considered the demand and the method in which it was made as a declaration of war by Italy on Greece."

"The moment has arrived for Greece to fight for her independence and honor."

Greek guns and soldiers were in place in the Metaxas Line—the defense system Greece's strong man had built along the northwestern frontier after Italy took over Albania.

There was no immediate disclosure of the exact terms in the rejected ultimatum.

Series of Incidents

Earlier, Italy had been represented as wanting "for Albania" slices of Greek territory along the Albanian frontier.

The Italian ultimatum was delivered little more than 24 hours after a new series of "incidents" along the Albanian frontier was charged by Italy—an outbreak of shooting which Italians blamed on Greeks said to have penetrated Albanian territory Friday night and Saturday morning.

King George's message said:

The Prime Minister just announced to you under what terms we have been compelled to go to war against an Italy coveting Greece's independence.

At this great moment I feel sure every Greek man and woman will do their duty to the end and show themselves worthy of our glorious history.

With faith in God and in our destinies, the Nation as a body and disciplined as a man will fight for its hearths to final victory.

Metaxas Calls on Nation

Premier Metaxas' message to the Greek people said:

The moment has arrived for Greece to fight for her independence and honor.

Though we have kept the strictest neutrality toward all, Italy, not recognizing ourselves as free Greeks, demanded of me at 3 o'clock this morning to surrender sections of national territory and that for their occupation her armies would start moving at 6 a. m.

I replied to the Italian minister I considered the demand and the method in which it was made as a declaration of war by Italy on Greece.

Greeks, we shall now prove whether we are worthy of our ancestors and of the liberty which our forefathers secured for us.

Fight for the Fatherland, your wives, your children, and sacred traditions.

Now, above all, the fight.

Italy's Reasons

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Italian Government disclosed today that its note to the Greek Government accused it of co-operating with Great Britain against Italy.

The note, presented by Emmanuele Grazzi, Italian Minister in Athens, said, in part:

"The Italian Government has repeatedly noted how, in the course of the present conflict, the Greek Government assumed and maintained an attitude which was contrary not only with that of formal, peaceful, good neighborly relations between two nations but also with the precise duties which were incumbent on the Greek Government in view of its status as a neutral country.

"On various occasions the Italian Government has found it necessary to urge the Greek Government to observe these duties and to protest against their systematic violation, particularly serious since the Greek Government permitted its territorial water, its coasts and its ports to be used by the British Fleet in the course of its war operations, aided in supplying the British air forces and permitted organization of a military information service in the Greek Archipelago to Italy's damage.

"The Greek Government . . . failed to (take) any measure for the protection of its own neutrality but, instead, intensified its activities favoring the British armed forces and its co-operation with Italy's enemies.

"The Italian Government has proof that this co-operation was foreseen by the Greek Government and was regulated by understandings of a military, naval, and aeronautical character. The Italian Government does not refer only to the British guarantee accepted by Greece as a part of the program of action against Italy's security, but also to explicit, precise engagements undertaken by the Greek Government to put at the disposal of powers at war with Italy important strategic positions on Greek territory, including air bases in Tessaglia and Macedonia designed for attack on Albanian territory. . . .

"Greek neutrality has been tending continuously toward a mere shadow. Responsibility for this situation lies primarily on the shoulders of Great Britain and its aim to involve ever more countries in war.

"But now it is obvious that the policy of the Greek Government has been and is directed toward transforming Greek territory, or at least permitting Greek territory to be transformed, into a base for war operations against Italy.

"This could only lead to armed conflict between Italy and Greece, which the Italian Government has every intention of avoiding.

"The Italian Government therefore has reached the decision to ask the Greek Government, as a guaranty of Greek neutrality and as a guaranty of Italian security, for permission to occupy with its own armed forces several strategic points in Greek territory for the duration of the present conflict with Great Britain.

"The Italian Government asks the Greek Government not to oppose this occupation and not to obstruct the free passage of the troops carrying it out.

"These troops do not come as enemies of the Greek people and the Italian Government does not in any way intend that the temporary occupation of several strategic points, dictated by special necessities of a purely defensive character, should compromise Greek sovereignty and independence.

"The Italian Government asks that the Greek Government give immediate orders to military authorities that this occupation may take place in a peaceful manner. Wherever the Italian troops may meet resistance this resistance will be broken by armed force and the Greek Government would have the responsibility for the resulting consequences."

British Admit Liner Lost

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Britain acknowledged today that the 42,348-ton liner Empress of Britain has been sunk, and indicated that 45 persons were lost.

[A British radiocast, heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company, said 598 persons so far had been rescued. German reports, saying that the big liner had been crippled by an air attack Oct. 26 and finished off Oct. 28 by a submarine, described her as a "transport."]

A British communiqué said "the Empress of Britain was attacked by enemy aircraft and set on fire, adding that it became necessary to abandon ship."

The communiqué went on to say that salvage operations were commenced immediately but while in tow the Empress of Britain subsequently blew up and sank.

"Some 598 survivors out of the total on board of 643 already have been landed by British warships. Included in this number were military families and a small number of military personnel," it was officially stated.

Efficient handling of the Empress of Britain's antiaircraft defenses were said to have contributed largely to the high proportion of the complement saved.

Destroyer Sinks

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Canadian destroyer Margaree sank, with 140 officers and men "presumed" lost, when she collided with a large marchant ship Oct. 22 in the North Atlantic, the Canadian Naval Service headquarters announced today. Thirty-one men were believed to have been saved.

The Margaree, acquired recently from the British Royal Navy, was traveling without lights in the submarine zone of the North Atlantic. The merchant vessel also was without lights, in accordance with prescribed precautions.

It was the second Canadian naval loss of the war and similar to the first, the sinking by collision of the destroyer Fraser in June off the French coast with a loss of 45 men.

Dutch Say Nazis Bomb Then Blame British

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28

The Netherlands Legation charged yesterday that German fliers were bombing nonmilitary targets throughout the Netherlands and ascribing "this wanton destruction" to the British in an effort to foster civilian hatred of the British."

"Shortly after the British have bombed military targets, additional bombs have been dropped on residential districts some distance away by German planes," the legation said in a statement cabled from the Netherlands Government in London.

Then, it added, "repeated broadcasts over the German-controlled Netherlands Radio" accuse the British of "bombing civilians."

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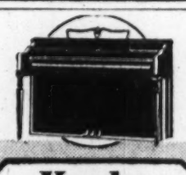
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Texts of Willkie Speeches Made in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Following are two texts prepared by Wendell L. Willkie for delivery last Saturday:

At Jamaica High School, Queens:

People of New York:

I want to talk to you tonight very simply.

You have heard a great many arguments in this campaign from both sides. Some of those arguments are technical. Sometimes they involve a knowledge of economics, or of industrial technology, or of military science.

Other arguments—and I am thinking chiefly of the arguments put forth by the "Boss" of the Bronx and sanctioned by their beneficiary—aren't so technical. Those arguments are—muddy.

I come to you tonight from many weeks spent among the American people, and I want to tell you what they have taught me. They have taught me that the fundamental issues of this campaign are the simple, homely issues of American democracy.

I have predicted, and I predict again tonight, that if the present Administration is restored to power for a third term, our democratic system will not outlast another four years. Against this prediction the third-term candidate has offered no assurance—and can offer no credible assurance.

The reason I make this prediction is because the real issues of this campaign are issues that the third-term candidate cannot meet, cannot answer and does not face. His effort is to evade. That is an effort to evade the American people.

I will tell you of one hope which is deep in the heart of every American. And that is the hope of unity.

The American people wish to be united once more.

Tonight I shall tell you why this is so necessary, and how I believe it can be done.

Collapse in Europe Due to Disunity

It is superficial to believe that the democracies of Europe—France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and the others—collapsed because they were overwhelmed by a superior military force. They collapsed essentially because they had become divided within.

That is why I have said so often that the proper course for us to have followed in foreign policy during the past seven or eight years was to strengthen those democracies economically and financially and commercially. According to Winston Churchill, the New Deal did the opposite by permitting our depression to continue.

The symptoms of weakness in those democracies were apparent to any informed observer long before their collapse.

For instance, France became divided within herself into discordant, antagonist groups. Her rich men fought with her poor men. Labor rose up against capital. The government took the side, first of one, then of the other. The whole nation was riddled with politics; nothing could be accomplished. Then many of her people embraced communism. In 1937, when her very life depended upon the production of airplanes, France could produce only 50 military planes per month.

This unrest and dissension in France had its origin in the World War and in the world-wide depression of 1929.

We in America were dislocated by the World War and shaken by the depression. We, too, inherited from that depression conflicts and discords such as the American people had rarely experienced before. That discord arose from the collapse of our industrial system.

Let us look at this problem—not with the starry eyes of theorists but with the eyes of American citizens, who had been accustomed to making and building things.

Life in a Growing Nation

When our Nation is growing, when our opportunities are many and varied, when there is a demand for work and for capital, then there is the self-generating magic of a creation among us all.

Then each man's interest furthers each other's interest; the profit of each makes the profit of all and opens up new opportunities for profit to other men. Each job makes more jobs.

For instance, I have in mind a particular company that has developed a new kind of glass. This glass can be used in the automobile industry. If certain technical problems are solved this company will make the glass and make a profit.

Suppose that this happens. Then men are employed to build a large factory. When the factory is built men are employed to run it. People buy this product for their cars. The company that built the plant has earned a profit.

Now who loses from that process? Who is the loser? Why, no one is the loser. Everybody gains.

Of course, if the owner of the factory tries to take too big a profit that would slow down the process. His market would fail, and his profit vanish.

But here is a secret of industry—a secret that the New Deal has never known. If the owner of that factory is confident of the future, if he is reasonably certain that he can make a reasonable profit next year, and the next, and the next, he is more apt to be satified with a low profit.

It is inevitable that when the owner is uncertain of the future and does not know what will happen next year, what new taxes there will be, or what new restrictions, he decided to take all he can while the taking is good.

Here is the point I want to make. When business is expanding that way, every man's efforts help every other man. Even the profit that the owner makes, if reasonable, helps other people because, if business is expanding, that profit is at once reinvested in another enterprise that makes new jobs.

But look at what happens when the process stops. Then everything is reversed.

Suppose that some kind of restriction is placed on the inventor or factory builder to make it impossible or risky for him to go ahead with his product. Then his money lies idle in the bank and no jobs are created. We are now short of jobs with billions idle in the banks.

When there is a ceiling on industrial growth, when opportunity is restricted and jobs become few, then each man's self-interest begins to work against that of the other man. Differences are magnified. Jealousies are born. Antagonistic groups are formed. Labor, trying to protect itself, looks at capital with suspicion and distrust. Capital, trying to protect itself, is unwilling to grant labor's most reasonable demands. The society begins to break up into hostile factions. Then self-seeking politicians, avid of power, fan these dissensions into hatreds. Then, in order to furnish scapegoats, racial and religious groups are blamed. If you want the proof, look about you.

Proofs Written on Record

These are not imaginary consequences of continued depression. They are written on the record of every nation of modern times. Depression, high taxes, inflation and fear create antagonisms of race and creed and class.

The most fearful example of all is that of Germany, that resulted finally in the enslavement of labor and the mass murders of innocent citizens.

We may thank God that we are a brave and tolerant people. We have resisted, at least till now, the terrible effects of continuing our own depression.

Under the New Deal we have set aside a whole group of citizens whom we call the unemployed. We have shut them out from our working lives and from the fullness of their own lives.

Labor and the employers have been at strife. In the seven years before the New Deal there were an average of 796 strikes a year. In the seven years of the New Deal there were 2,552 strikes each year. That is an increase of over 200 per cent.

Everywhere in this land groups have formed to promote their own interests—at the expense, if necessary, of any other group. Even our States, which created our National Government to promote free trade among themselves, are today erecting barriers that amount to tariffs against other States. Over half of them have restrictions against out-of-State merchants, producers, trucks and commerce.

Surely he is blind who has not observed in recent years the formation of groups with special hatreds—racial, religious and political hatreds.

Here is the issue between the New Deal and the cause that I represent.

The New Deal undertakes to govern America by playing off each of these groups against the other. It has encouraged labor to fight capital and encouraged capital to attack labor. It has even encouraged labor to fight labor.

It has created the farm problem as a separate problem, as if the farmers were off somewhere on an island by themselves.

It has kept in Washington, on our pay roll, men who do not believe in our form of government—Communists and near-Communists and pseudo-Communists, and their dupes.

It has divided our youth from us by preaching the doctrine that America can no longer grow.

The political doctrine of the New Deal is old doctrine—the doctrine of divide and rule.

Our doctrine is the doctrine of unite and serve.

Americans "Must Unite"

I have stood on hundreds of platforms in this country. Elected or not elected, I expect to stand on hundreds more, preaching to the American people that they must unite or else they will sink in this modern world.

Without any regard to myself personally, but because of the crusade I lead, I stand before you tonight as the only candidate for President in 1940 who can unite all the elements of American life in one common cause.

This means, first of all, that if you elect me President of the United States, we shall call to service the ablest men that can be found. This can be done, because we know who the ablest men are, and have given no pledges anywhere to anyone for political puroses.

We will not have political puppets about. We will pick men to represent labor who come from the ranks and who know labor's needs.

We will pick men to represent agriculture who are real farmers and know the farmer's needs.

We will pick men who know industry and know finance, and men who are familiar with our political purposes.

And we don't want an Attorney General to lisp a following acquiescence in a fine-spun legal way. We want an Attorney General who will render sound opinions on the Constitution and the laws of the land as they are, whether or not they serve my ends.

All these men will have different specialties and different interests. But they will have one common goal. They will marshal all their knowledge and skill and energy and all their devotion to help get America back into production.

Our Administration will be faced with the task of building our neglected national defense. If we are to be safe, that program must proceed much faster than it is going now. We shall centralize authority and responsibility for this program so long—and only so long—as this defense emergency lasts.

Many able men who understand production are now serving the cause of defense in Washington. These we will retain. But we shall see that they are provided with the proper organization and the proper authority, to use their great talents to the best advantage.

Not Lasting Achievement

And we will make you this pledge: When that defense program creates new jobs and better business, we shall not boast of that as an achievement. It will be neither ours nor a lasting achievement. The American people will pay for their defense program with taxes and debts and their efforts. It is a burden that we must bear—a false prosperity, not a real and enduring prosperity.

If we are to save America we must promote our other industries at the same time. We cannot live on armament alone. We must establish a firm foundation of production in every branch of industry.

We must make foresighted provision for the day when the defense program has been completed. We must provide stabilizing forces and prevent the collapse that so often follows great efforts of that kind. That includes jobs for demobilized men.

Believe me, America is at the crossroads.

The Administration in power does not understand the issues—or if it understands them, it evades them. Not once, not once in this entire campaign has it acknowledged the great problems that now confront America.

Not once has it told the American people how it can preserve their liberty while going deeper and deeper into debt.

Not once has it explained how we can meet the requirements of the defense program while we are bickering among ourselves, each jealous of the other's share of what little prosperity there is.

Not once has it inspired us with that old, but renewed, faith which we must have if we are to keep democracy when almost all the world has lost it.

Believe me, that faith is in our hearts. We believe in our America. We are crying out, to put that faith into action.

If we can keep our liberty today, there lies ahead of us a greater age. There lies ahead a world of which, in our discouragement and doubt, we have not tried to dream. To reach that world we must be strong. To have that strength, we must be joined together. To this cause I call you. No cause that you will ever know can be as great as this.

At the New York World's Fair:

Ladies and gentlemen:

Thank you very much. I appreciate being back in my home town in New York—my voice is a little husky, but it will come in a moment—I am particularly happy to be back in New York at this great exhibition which represents and symbolizes both the strength and hope of America. In these beautiful buildings we see the developments of the United States in the arts of peace. We also see in these buildings projections of the future possibility of this great industrial country of ours.

How can any man visit these great exhibits and arrive at the conclusion that America has reached the end of its achievement?

Here we see the hope of tomorrow. Here we see these buildings and their exhibitions, those things that have made it possible for America to give out industrial power to a point where there will be a standard of living where all men are above any standard of living we now have, and a civilization in which all men may find work.

Hope in U. S. Industry

America's trade, America's industry are the hopes and the glory of the United States, not the instruments of warfare that we are forging. We forge those merely because of necessity. They are not our greatness. These things symbolized in these buildings are our greatness. Any leadership that does not offer to America a hope of a development of the things represented here is a false leadership. Trade is the hope of the world. Wherever the birds of trade go they carry with them the seeds of peace and America.

The America of tomorrow must not measure its strength in terms of armies, navies and air forces. It must measure its strength in terms of how its strength spreads throughout the world in industrial developments, trade, peace and liberty; and trade, peace and liberty are inseparable things.

The reason Europe is torn with war today is because somehow, some way, we failed to spread those great industrial developments throughout the world and to develop the trade of the world. And the new leadership in the world must bring about a restoration of trade and peace and commerce and hope to all nations of the world.

And so I call upon you people here to join in the great crusade to change the power of America to industrial strength, to industrial vivaciousness and vitality so that all of our people may find work in the great American dream. I thank you.

Former President Honored

Wide World

Statue of Theodore Roosevelt

View of ceremonies at the unveiling of an equestrian statue of Theodore Roosevelt at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City on the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of the former President. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt participated. The statue is at the entrance of the New York State Theodore Roosevelt Memorial and faces Central Park. The bronze is the work of James Earl Fraser.

R. A. F. Bombs Arms Works, Oil Refineries and Bases

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—A successful air raid by a "strong force of Royal Air Force bombers" on the Skoda armament works at Pilsen, in Chechoslovakia, last night was reported by the Air Ministry.

Six oil refineries—two at Hamburg and others at Hanover, Ostermoor, Gelsenkirchen, and Magdeburg—were also the targets of British bombers over Germany, the Air Ministry said.

Among other targets it mentioned 14 German air bases, "invasion ports" along the coasts of France and Belgium, and the repeatedly attacked rail and water hubs of Germany's communications system.

Germans Driven Back

Announcement of the latest R. A. F. achievements was made as German bombers were driven back from the outskirts of London in daylight raids. Nazi warplanes, however, succeeded in reaching objectives in the Midlands, Western England, South Wales, and the East Coast region.

These localities bore the brunt of the German night attacks while London escaped with attacks which were described by the Government as "much less severe." Heavy antiaircraft fire was credited with driving the Germans away from London during the night attacks. A period of comparative quiet was had between midnight and dawn.

Earlier the Air Ministry painted a picture of widespread damage in Berlin—in some instances approaching scenes of devastation in key armament factories—in a lengthy report of Royal Air Force operations over the Reich's capital since the beginning of September.

Report of Neutrals

The Ministry based part of its report on "reliable neutral sources." Among them, it cited an American oil chemist who recently returned home because the German firm for which he worked 14 years had had all its 12 scattered plants bombed out of existence by R. A. F. marksmen.

Residents of the Charlottenberg area of Berlin, the British reported, recently went without gas for days because of well-directed hits on gas works there.

On the night of Oct. 26 British bombers flying through thick clouds were said to have dumped the heaviest caliber bombs yet carried to Berlin upon the German Capital and other planes attacked at least a dozen targets in Germany and German-dominated countries.

The Air Ministry news service, elaborating on details of this attack, told of a large fire started in the Brandenburg airplane engine factory in the Spandau suburb of Berlin; a heavy assault on the Moabit power station, one of Berlin's main sources of electric supply; and salvos of high explosives falling on the Putlitzstrasse and Lehrer railroad yards near Berlin's center.

Nazis Admit Attack

[The German High Command admitted that "one enemy plane" bombed Berlin but said that "as in other large cities damage was caused only to dwellings."]

Hamburg's much-bombed docks and shipping areas had three separate attacks directed at them, the news service said.

Other targets said to have been attacked were oil plants at Stettin, Leuna, and Cologne; naval docks at Cuxhaven and Bremen; railway communications at Bremen, Dortmund, and Brussels; port facilities at Flushing and Antwerp, and several German airdromes.

The Ministry said planes of the British coastal command "successfully" attacked the electric power station at Brest, France, and sank a German supply ship in a torpedo attack off the Norwegian Coast.

Willkie Drives Hard Against Third Term

Continued from Page 1

turn of national prosperity was more important than any farm program. He pledged himself to work for a fairer and fuller share of the national income to agriculture.

Mr. Willkie today charged that President Roosevelt's political aspirations prevented him from giving the Nation effective leadership in building its vitally needed defense forces when the President saw that need in 1935 and the Republican leader cited Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech before the National Press Club last Saturday night as evidence to prove his point.

Mr. Willkie observed that Secretary Huli stated that as early as June, 1935, the Roosevelt Administration "pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense." And then Mr. Willkie made this point:

Could Have Acted Then

"Had the President not then also been a candidate for re-election, he might have done better than merely send up verbal trial balloons to see how the popular emotion ran toward foreign events. He could have given effective leadership then that would have saved us from what the Secretary of State now calls the gravity of the present situation."

Mr. Willkie contends that Secretary Hull has pointed up more clearly than could any contemporary critic of the New Deal "the serious failure to organize a national economy capable of building rapidly an adequate defense."

It is, however, suggestive that, while Mr. Willkie is commenting on Secretary Hull's speech, he makes no criticism of the Secretary of State, placing the responsibility for inaction on the President and leaving open the possibility that, as previously hinted, he might well solicit the services of Secretary Hull for an indefinite period as head of the Department of State, should be he elected.

The Republican nominee, it is also apparent, is grasping every opportunity to turn the war danger to the advantage of his cause. While he recognizes that every international crisis has a tendency to turn thought toward retaining any administration in power, he believes that the failure of the President to start his defense measures earlier and carry them ahead faster underlines the need of changing national leadership.

Aided by the strong speeches of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California and John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, both emphasizing the urgency of rotation in the presidency as a integral part of American democracy, Mr. Willkie is finding that the third term is rising as a foremost issue in the closing stages of the campaign and is calculated to make the strongest appeal to the independent and undecided voter.

Housing and the Cabinet

The other issues of broad appeal which the Republican nominee is bringing to the fore today are also of special concern to the non-party groups. These are housing and slum clearance and kind of Cabinet he intends to call to his side, if elected. In a statement just issued Mr. Willkie declared that "the New Deal housing program has bogged down" although, he said, it had started in the right direction.

"Today," he contended, "13 different uncorrelated agencies—FWA, USHA, FHA, HOLC, DOLB, CHC, DHC, NRBB, PBA, RFC mortgage, PWA, and the Building Departments of the Army and Navy Procurement Division—compete with, and even fight, each other, to the detriment of housing as a whole. The New Deal system generally is paralyzed by a maze of red tape."

The Republican presidential candidate said that, in his judgment, the stimulation of slum clearance, land-use planning and housing is properly a government function, but that the efforts of the Government should always be to supplement and stimulate private enterprise and initiative, rather than encroach upon it. He favored the continuance of such agencies as the FHA and the HOLC, and advocated that the 13 government agencies now dealing with housing and planning matters be corrected, and the present conflict of functions and undue overlapping, be removed. He criticised the New Deal for failing to attack the maladjustments holding back housing recovery, such as high costs, politically exploited building codes and excessive real estate taxes.

"The next administration," he said, "will encourage the removal of such maladjustments in belief that private housing may well prove to be the great industry of the future. America will badly need such an industry to save the country from economic collapse when it is no longer necessary to maintain the present level of armament expenditures."

Covering Three States

By the end of today, Mr. Willkie will have circled his train into three States, two essential to his cause, Illinois and Indiana, and this evening dipping into traditional Democratic territory at Louisville, Kd. This morning in Illinois and Indianapolis and Columbus in Indiana. Perhaps indicative of the growing confidence in the Willkie campaign, the nominee is more frequently bringing up the stature of the Cabinet which it would be his intention to call to public service and with particular reference to his endorsement by the C. I. O. leader, Mr. Willkie holds that only his election can "unite all elements of American life in one common cause."

"This means," he says, "that if you elect me President of the United States, we shall call into service the ablest men that can be found. This can be done because we know who the ablest men are and because we have given no pledges anywhere to anybody for political purposes. We will not have political puppets about. We will pick men to represent labor who come from the ranks and who know labor's needs.

"We will pick men to represent agriculture who are real farmers and who know the farmers' needs. We will pick men who know industry and know finances, and men who are familiar with our political problems."

Mr. Willkie did no campaigning yesterday. He stopped his train briefly at the little town of Rennshaler, Ind., to enable Representative Charles A. Halleck, who nominated him at Philadelphia, to bring his father and mother aboard to meet him, and he and Mrs. Willkie visited Mrs. Charles A. Halleck at a local hospital.

New Dealers Really Mean Any Big Business Is Evil

Battle of America VIII

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A basic issue in the "Battle of America" is whether the Government is to continue to be run by men chiefly adept at theories and criticism.

While the business qualifications and contradictions of the New Deal leaders were reviewed in the previous instalment of this series, this one will look into their intellectual accomplishments as theorists and critics of business.

Their criticisms are more consistent than their theories, and one of the most consistent criticisms is of Bigness in Business.

When the TNEC investigated the life insurance business, the preliminary testimony was a horrific display of bigness. There was neither news nor research in this; the companies had often boasted themselves of their size, and implied that it helped make them stronger—and in fact the rare insurance company failures of recent years had all been among the little fellows.

The implication clearly drawn was the familiar octopus theory that size is power and power is danger.

But accidentally, in the same week, Senator Wheeler complained that the insurance companies were not taking an aggressive enough role in pending railroad reorganizations. There could have been no better answer to the octopus theory, for the life companies do not buy equities, which give control; and the only time they can exercise control is when receivership gives bond-holders the power of positive action.

The "Bigness Complex"

When the TNEC investigated the oil industry, its first evidence, submitted by an economist little known in the oil industry, was the familiar display of bigness. The implication was again laid out that size was power, and power danger. Since some 22 companies were involved in this bigness charge, it was necessary to resort to contradictory phrases as "competitive monopoly" and "monopolistic competition," to ignore the plain evidence of intensive competition in the oil industry, and to play down the fact that the chief complainants were not the public but a small group of jobbers.

President Roosevelt gave as a leading reason for the passage of the Commodity Exchange Act the intent to "eliminate the Doc Crawfords." Crawford had gone broke with a heavy line of wheat. The act cut down the permissible open interest in a single hand from 5,000,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels. Large holdings had already gone out of fashion, Crawford had already eliminated himself, and repeated impartial studies had revealed that small speculators, not large ones, contribute chiefly to the swings.

In 1938 Congress limited the amount of AAA crop reduction benefits payable to a single person (or corporation) to $10,000. This made a hole in the AAA program, because many farming companies, including some life insurance companies which had foreclosed and had to operate, found it not worth while to restrict output for only $10,000.

Tentacles Wave Over Wall Street

The SEC has persistently tried to keep the octopus theory alive as applied to Wall Street, by investigating on one ground or another the firms of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., and Morgan Stanley & Co. The relation, or lack of relation, of these firms, has always been public knowledge, and the SEC's efforts presented the curious spectacle of a government body working hard to prove what doesn't exist, a legal connection, while unable to prove what everyone in Wall Street takes for granted, a friendly co-operation.

The bigness fear turned up again in Wall Street this spring in the first draft of the long-delayed investment trust bill. Cramping maximums were placed on management trusts and open-end trusts. They were withdrawn when it was pointed out that some of the biggest trusts had the best records, that with such a limit some of the trusts could sell but not buy (and so in practice wouldn't sell) and that the bill hedged them about with so many other limitations in addition to the one on size that they couldn't play octopus anyway.

The Federal Trade Commission in recent years has pushed a proposal to limit mergers so that no company, by taking over stock or assets of another, could control over 10 per cent of any industry or branch of industry. Definition of an industry or branch of industry would be given the FTC, and would be bound in many cases to be arbitrary; and big companies already having over 10 per cent would be protected against aggressive mergers.

One of the last subjects the TNEC was preparing to "study" before the Battle of Sedan wiped it out of the news for good was the relative merits of "big" and "little" business from the standpoint of employment and economic stability.

It is almost impossible to assume that the highly intelligent theorists who keep harping on this bigness charge take it as seriously as they sound. Some of them have even said as much. On the other hand, the present Attorney-General Robert Jackson early in 1937 criticized certain Supreme Court decisions on the astonishing ground that the courts said " . . . the law does not make mere size an offense."

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that the court intended this dicta to be taken literally; nevertheless, it illustrates the judicial attitude which is constantly the most serious obstacle to antitrust prosecution—an attitude which makes a state of mind an element in every case even where size is so great as to constitute virtual monopoly."

Douglas Meant It, Too

And the present Associate Justice William O. Douglas told the alumni of Fordham University on Feb. 10, 1939, that "enormous spiritual sacrifices are made in the transformation of shopkeepers into employees, and the submergence of free enterprise has submerged the individual in the corporation much as he has been submerged in the State in other lands."

So they really mean it.

And they mean it in spite of the fact that they are promoting enormous increases in both "mere size" and in actual power in bureau after bureau in Washington; one of these bureaus is doing its best to promote the One Big Union idea in labor politics; and repeated studies by such agencies as the sympathetic Twentieth Century Fund, by Fortune Magazine, and by the dispassionate Brookings Institution, have certified that bigness has its natural offsets.

If this megalophobia, or fear of bigness, is taken by itself, it seems to mean either that the theorists are warped in viewpoint by personal fears, or that the attack on bigness-in-business is part of a larger strategy.

Bigger strategy seems a more likely explanation, in view of patterns in New Deal business relations to be discussed in the next instalment of this series. The issue at stake is whether the public will consider the brain trust to be a body of platonic, well-intentioned, and comparatively harmless theorists, or as a self-disciplined group of modern Machiavellians.

FHA Head Retorts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald retorted that the Willkie pledge to improve housing conditions was "laughable in the light of the consistent and almost solid Republican voting record in Congress against all efforts by the Government to improve housing conditions."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Chimney Swifts Fly South

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there were two chimney Swifts who built their nest in a nice old chimney, on a farm. They had four eggs and when the eggs were hatched they named their three sons, Cheeper, Peeper, and Sweeper, and their only daughter, Arabella. The young swifts were strong and beautiful, or at least Father and Mother Swift thought so, and the summer passed very pleasantly, going on picnics, and visiting their friends, and having long family talks in their old chimney.

But when Autumn came Father and Mother Swift called their children to them one morning.

"It is now time for us to fly south," they said.

"Hoorah," shouted Cheeper, Peeper and Sweeper all together, while Arabella clapped her wings and exclaimed "Goody!"

"But," went on Father and Mother Swift, "from now on we must each go his own way. You children are old enough now to take care of yourselves. You must make your own way in the world."

"Do we have to leave our chimney forever?" asked Arabella.

"Perhaps you will come back next year," said Mother Swift.

So the Swifts flew south. Arabella went with a handsome young stranger who wanted to tell her about his own summer vacation, and Cheeper and Peeper flew off with a rowdy young flock of birds in their first grown-up plumage. Sweeper, who was a little lazy, woke up late and started off by himself.

On to the Forests

He saw many interesting things: farms, woodlands, cities and rivers. At last he came to the forests, where the great snakes glided among the branches, and the lions roared in the groves. Here it was always warm, and the air was filled with gnats, delicious in their taste, so Sweeper decided that this was the place in which to spend the winter.

What was his surprise to find that his brothers Cheeper and Peeper were there, and Arabella too with her young stranger, who was still anxious to tell her things. They had merry times together, flying in and out of the flowering trees under the brightness of the southern sun, but after a little while Sweeper grew sad, and every day he grew sadder and sadder, until word reached the lion, the King of the Jungle, that one of the newly-arrived Swifts had become so melancholy that he refused even the most delicious gnats, and no longer flew about in the games of catch-as-catch-can that the Swifts loved to play at twilight.

So at the next royal Council the Lion King sent for Sweeper.

"Is not this a beautiful kingdom?" he asked with a majestic roar.

"Yes, your majesty," stammered Sweeper.

"Are not my subjects kind to you?" asked the King.

"Oh yes indeed, your majesty," said the little Swift.

"Then what is the trouble?" asked the King.

Sweeper began to weep.

"I miss my chimney," he sobbed. "I'm a chimney Swift without a chimney and I don't feel at ho-home!"

A Sympathetic Lion

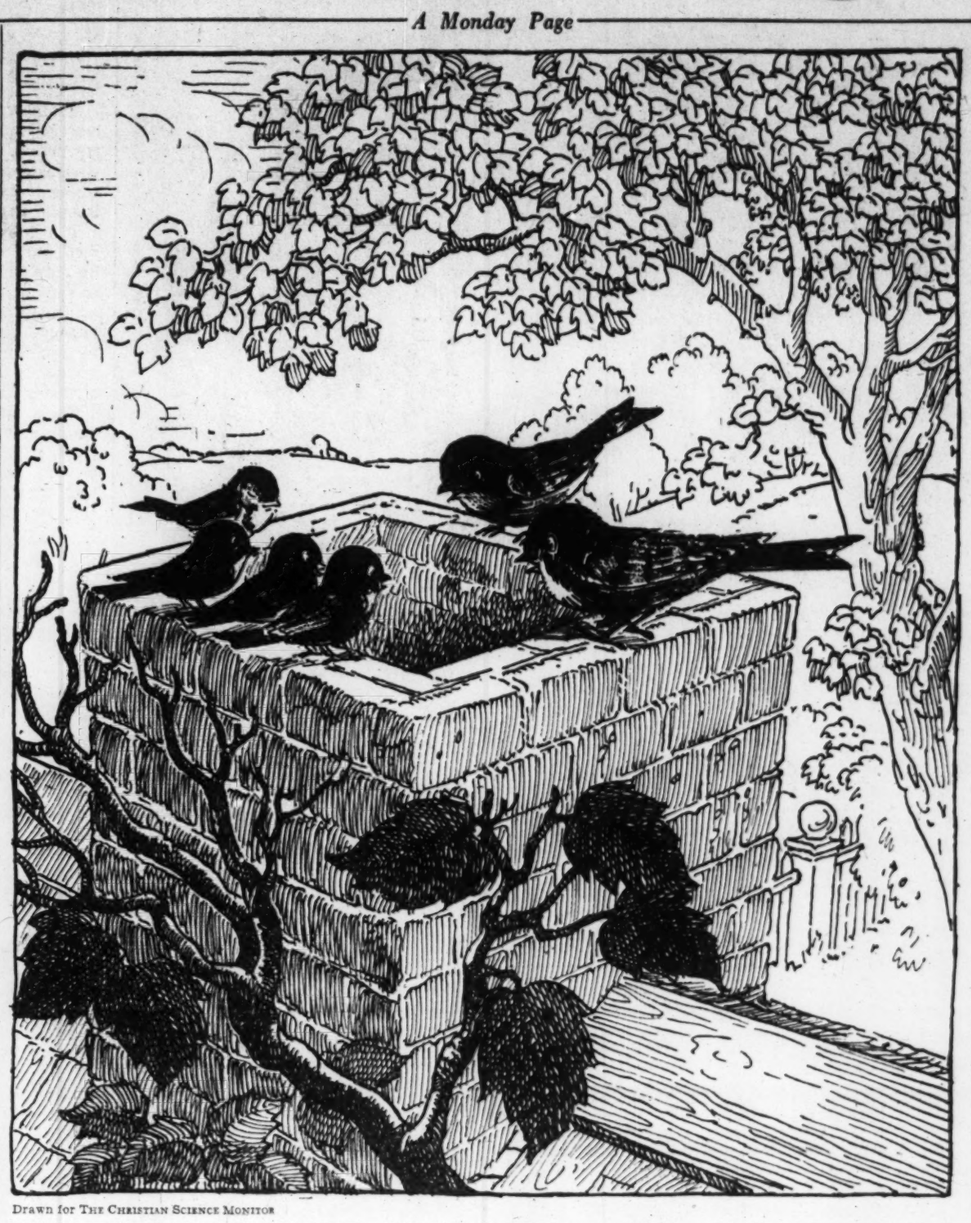
When they heard Sweeper speak about his chimney, Cheeper, Peeper and Arabella and all the other Swifts remembered their chimneys and they began to cry.

"We can't have all this hubbub," said the lion, wiping away a sympathetic tear. "We must build a chimney. But I suppose we have to begin with a house."

None of the beasts knew much about a house, but Peeper had been very observing and he directed the building so well, and remembered so much about furniture, from what he had seen peeping into windows, that the house was a great success, and the King himself liked to take his naps there. But when it came to building a chimney no one was strong enough to carry the stones for it, until the elephants volunteered and the hippopotamus brought mud for plaster and the great apes built it neatly enough.

And oh what joy was in the heart of the Swifts when they had a chimney again as the center of all their dances and games, and the long stories they told after dark. But the happiest of them all was Sweeper and now he loved the jungle and played more gaily than any of the others and grew fat and frolicsome once more.

"For now," he said, "I feel like a chimney swift again since the Lion King has given us such a beautiful chimney."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is now time for us to fly south," Father and Mother Swift said to their children.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Flight of the Leaves

Borne on the wind a hundred leaves
Are flying across the town,
Over the roofs, and low by the eaves,
Speckled and little and brown.
Where are they going, so softly going,
Going, and going and gone?
A hundred mysterious dancing leaves,
Just flying on and on!

OLIVIA ELLIS

Two Royal Dolls

I have just been to call on Marianne and France, who are French dolls belonging to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

When the King and Queen of England visited Paris, some years ago, the children of France decided to send a lovely gift back to England for the little princesses. So they gave their pennies to have two beautiful dolls made, and the dressmakers of France made clothes for the dolls.

France is a blonde, and Marianne is brunette. Both are curly-heads with plump pink cheeks, and they are three feet tall. One little boy who was gazing at them was quite a bit smaller than they were.

The dolls have play suits and school dresses; one has a brown fur coat, and a hat with orange flowers. There are little purses and gloves to match the costumes. I like the white sailor suit and the royal coat-of-arms embroidered in gold on the pocket. It had a sailor cap to match, and a navy blue reefer with its pocket crested too. There is a straw hat with a wreath of cornflowers, daisies and poppies, the national flowers of France. Probably many of the French children had picked flowers like these in the fields.

France and Marianne must go to many parties, for they have dainty white and pale pink dresses to wear. They even have necklaces, white fur coats, and tiny handkerchiefs with their names embroidered on them. There is a lovely pink ostrich feather fan, and there is also a painted fan.

When they go traveling, the two dolls pack their pretty clothes in the pale blue suede trunk that was on display. It has little dress hangers with crowns painted on them, and is lined with satin. There are two sewing cases, to keep dresses mended if the dolls rip them, and notepaper.

The two little princesses were very brave little girls to send their dolls so far away, when they loved them so dearly. They did it so that the money raised by showing the dolls might be used to care for little children who have no homes.

E. H. F.

Kata Dresses Up

Little Kata is her mother's pet. That is why her clever fingers made every bit of Kata's beautiful clothes. Her stockings are not only knitted in a bright magenta shade, but are embroidered with many fascinating stitches in different colored wools.

She stands so patiently while Mother dresses her, slipping the petticoats over her head, one after another, with the skirt on the top exactly like the one Mother wears. She has a dear little white jacket embroidered in Madeira stitches, over which is a second jacket worked with beautiful flowers.

Covering her neatly brushed hair is a wonderful bonnet trimmed with flowers, fruit, leaves, beads and ribbons, and round her arms and neck are strings of gaily colored artificial pearls.

Kata is very careful to walk in the same way that her mother does, making her full skirts swing with every step—for that is one of the greatest charms of Hungarian women, and Kata must learn the art while she is still small.

Kata, this little Hungarian girl, is gaily dressed in a costume just like that her mother wears

Ring-a-Ring O' Books

Sing we all merrily
Draw around the fire,
Sister and brother
Grandsire and Sire.

Author Unknown

Book Reviews

"My First Horse," a picture book with childhood recollections illustrated and recounted by that well known cowboy artist and writer, Will James, provides a splendid introduction to "Smoky" and his many other books about horses, cowboys and ranch life. In this book for younger readers, he recalls his memories of those earliest years when his love of horses began with his first wooden rocking horse, Blue, and the various toy horses that followed after until on his fourth birthday his father gave him a real live horse.

Boys will be delighted with the fine colored pictures and the details about roping, making corals, drawing horses, and other things the author did as a small boy on the ranch where he lived.

A Football Hero

A welcome addition to boys' books, one we have needed for a long time, makes its appearance this fall—a football story for boys beginning to be interested in the game and for those who actually play football. "Tommy Carries the Ball," by James and Marion Renick, tells the story of Tommy Lane from the day he made a wish as he counted the candles on his eighth birthday cake to the fulfillment of that wish.

You can follow Tommy's career from the day he "chases the ball" to that great day when "Tommy plays the game." That day when forty thousand people in the stadium cheered Tommy Lane who had saved the game for the Rangers, when his friends crowded around him, slapping him on the back and saying, "nice work, Tommy, you sure looked great! and Boy! what a tackle!"

Written by the director of athletic publicity at Ohio State University and his wife, the book is not only a good story but it has valuable suggestions for young players. The illustrator, Frederick Machetanz knows his football too, having covered games at Ohio State, his own university. Here is a happy combination and a book sure to please boys eight to ten.

Just for Fun

Two books to make you laugh and feed your imagination at the same time are Richard Hughes' "Don't Blame Me!" and a collection of stories and verses entitled "Just For Fun," illustrated by Robert Lawson.

The first includes eleven stories, pure nonsense to be sure but fun and practical wisdom too, for the whole family. The story for which the book is named is especially choice, we think. It's about a young man called Simon, who lived a long way from where he worked so he thought he'd buy a motor bike. He set out to find one where they sold second-hand bikes. At almost the first shop he came to he found one that suited him but the price the man was asking seemed too cheap for such a fine one. Simon said he'd buy it but all the man said was "Don't blame me!" which seemed to Simon a funny thing to say. He soon found out why he had said this and you will enjoy reading about Simon's extraordinary and amusing experience with that motor bike. More tales in this mood with equally merry illustrations by Fritz Eichenberg make this book good entertainment.

"Just For Fun" is a collection of stories and verses about wizards, dragons, and princes in disguise, together with rhymes and jingles chosen to please boys and girls your age. You will recognize your old friends for such authors as Laura Richards, Padriac Colum, Nancy Byrd Turner and others are represented here. Robert Lawson's pictures are always a delight and here in this volume are a generous number of them in his best style.

There's another book we think belongs under this heading. It's Kurt Wiese's "The Rabbits' Revenge." You remember Mr. Wiese as the illustrator of many popular books, but here is one which he has written as well as illustrated.

It is the tale of Old Man Shivers, who when he came home stiff with the cold one night, decided to make himself a suit of rabbits' fur. "Then I'll never be cold," said he. Soon the crow heard the news and it spread from squirrel to woodchuck and on and on to the rabbit. What happened is too good to tell here. You simply must read it.

Adventures of a Goose

"Isabella the Wise Goose," by Emilie Blackmore Stapp, is a fantasy for children four to nine. Isabella, who tells us she is the goose that can lay the golden eggs, has many adventures, including attendance at Miss True Blue's school. Here, she learns how to be more useful than any goose ever has been.

There is a wholesomeness a gaiety and an emphasis on spreading happiness which will make friends among boys and girls looking for light, easy reading which will carry them pleasantly into the land of make-believe. The book lacks continuity, an essential for sustained story interest, is mild instead of vital, and we miss the kind of humor which calls forth spontaneous laughter.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Bible Characters

In the author's foreword to "My Bible-Book" Miss Joyce Lankester Brisley tells grown-ups that her chief desire is that the work may prove of use to those children who may not have anyone capable of introducing them to the Bible or of helping them to understand it.

"My Bible-Book," by recounting the chief events in the lives of the great characters as they appear in the history of the times, simply, and clearly traces man's search for, and growing understanding of God, from Genesis to the Acts of the Apostles. While the book is intended to be read as a whole, each story is complete in itself, the chapter in the Bible in which it may be found being given in each case.

The many illustrations by the author are charming studies of Biblical scenes, and will do much to help the young reader to form an accurate idea of the customs of the people and of the different parts of the country in which they lived.

Now you will all be looking forward to Children's Book Week, November 11 to 16. To celebrate it, we shall publish a special book review column on this page on November 11.

List of Books Reviewed

My First Horse, by Will James. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Tommy Carries the Ball, by James and Marion Renick. Illustrated by Frederick Machetanz. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Don't Blame Me!, by Richard Hughes. Illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Just For Fun, a Collection of Stories and Verses, illustrated by Robert Lawson. New York: Rand McNally & Co. $1.00.

The Rabbits' Revenge, written and illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $1.50.

Isabella, The Wise Goose, by Emilie Blackmore Stapp. Illustrated by Forrest Orr. Winchester, Mass.: Winslow Press. $1.50.

My Bible-Book, by Joyce Lankester Brisley. Illustrated by the author. London: Harrap. 6s. net.

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Winchester, Mass.

The Home Forum

Walking Again With Shah Shareer

SHAH SHAREER of Banechoek and I have resumed our walks together. They had become an institution in our lives before he left for wilder parts. Now, amid the golden ruin of the year, we walk again together. Together, indeed, though each with his own thoughts. Now and then we exchange a glance that tells each of us the other is glad he is there. But we pursue different objects. That is how it used to be; that is how it is now.

I don't expect Shah Shareer to let me learn much about his doings during the months that have passed. He is as uncommunicative on these subjects as are all his breed. I do know, though, that in a harmless way he leads two lives; and that, in the other one, he is not often called Shah but rather Cherie! I have never been able to bring myself to call him anything more familiar than Shah. Yet I must be one of the two "best friends" he has. For I am his host for half the year.

Shah Shareer is tall and very thin, with a long sensitive nose and an aristocratic head. I met him at a holiday party. People were laughing and talking, wearing costumes and demanding refreshments. He had eschewed their costumes. He neither laughed nor talked. His disdain for food and drink was that of one who touched these things only under necessity, and then in decent solitude.

* * *

We understood each other from the moment I entered the room. Amid the hilarity, we spent a quiet half-hour. I made a few remarks in a subdued voice and he responded by looking interested and pleased. We had our first walk together that night. At 2 a. m. he was in my library, and for a year from then he lived with us.

I will not say that his acquaintance never caused us anxiety. Sometimes he walked alone, late into the night, or boarded elevated trains and got lost in unfamiliar subway stations. One night he had to be brought home to us by a complete stranger who came with him against the advice of two policemen who had never seen Shah Shareer's like before. It was useless to protest genially against these wanderings; even downright unpleasantness between us brought no slightest indication of regret or even consideration for our feelings.

While you talked to him about things that he felt were his own business, he simply sat there, very straight, looking even taller in his slender dignity than when he was standing. And he looked—oh, with such quiet, cold eyes—right past you. When you are finished, he seemed to imply, we can go on being friends, but until then we are deserts apart. Shah Shareer went on taking his walks, and we continued to wait up for him when these took him too far from home. But I need hardly have told you that.

* * *

You may think we tolerated him because he inspired so much interest in people who came to call on us. He was always quiet in their presence, a little distant even, always aware that he was attracting attention, however, and in full command of his poise under the most intense scrutiny. If he felt any rudeness in our friends, he never mentioned it. Possibly he put them down as provincials.

He could come off his quiet dignity at times, though. If there was music in a party, he was almost sure to give way to an impulse to sing, sometimes only under his breath, sometimes right out loud with a strange wailing quality that made one think of the winds over the steppes in the land of his forebears.

He never mentioned his lineage. But I discovered it before he had been with us long. His family could be traced back to the time of the Pharaohs; some of his ancestors had their portraits on the walls of Egyptian temples and pyramids. Shah Shareer himself photographed beautifully, though some of his poses were so graceful that they looked almost self-conscious. My wife persuaded him to sit for his first portrait at my amateurish hands. But I had borrowed a good camera and I think he was surprised at the result.

* * *

All this time, he and I were learning to love that sort of companionship which asks no words to confirm it; a companionship that demands only the respect of each partner for the interests of the other. Not a sharing of interests, just a tolerance of differences, and a preference for taking the same path with the feet while adventuring in quite different spheres with the mind.

For example, I don't think I have ever seen Shah Shareer look up at the stars. Strange in one whose very presence suggests the skies over Araby. He was interested more in those things that one can get close to, like shrubs and plants and trees, or the river's margin. So he looked down while I looked up, but which of us saw a loftier vision I would not presume to say.

Shah Shareer made many acquaintances, but only one—addressed as "Major"—with whom I could find any pleasure comparable to that afforded by my own strange guest. Gradually these friends commanded more of his time, and I less of it. The walks grew less frequent. And I became more busy with work-a-day affairs. Then one day that other "best friend" of Shah Shareer turned up with news that he had taken a place far out in the country and off they went together.

* * *

It is as well, perhaps, that I did not remember during all these months how much I had valued the walks that I could no longer have had. Only now that Shah Shareer has returned to town, and we have been over the familiar itinerary of other evenings together, do I feel how satisfying a walk can be.

I have just seen to it that he will have this evening's dinner in the solitude he prefers. I have avoided cumbering his esthetic sensibilities with matters of menu. I went in person to the butcher shop to choose the meat for that meal, and even the butcher could discern the urgency: "Ah," he said, "he's back. What did you say he was?"

"A Saluki."

The butcher looked at me with that half-resentful light that I have seen in the eyes of other people who suspected me of improvising.

"Oh, yes," he muttered, "you'll want a bone, then."

"I'll want a bone," I said.

CARLYLE MORGAN

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY IRON GRILLE

DURING THE seventeenth century, the blacksmith's art was popular in Germany. The work of the German smiths is said to have had a great influence on that of other countries, just as, in turn, it was influenced by Italian designs; but at this time ironwork flourished in Germany as it did nowhere else. One of the greatest authorities on the subject, J. Starkie Gardner, writing for the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, says of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century German wrought iron: "The working of iron (was) entirely and emphatically the people's art, the designs being by the workers themselves, and not by architects or trained designers."

This representative piece of German workmanship, by an unknown smith, was added in 1905 to the Metropolitan Museum's collection of smaller decorative craft.

B. T.

"Lift up a standard"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VAGUELY, PERHAPS, but nevertheless certainly, mankind is ever striving toward perfection, and to this end has evolved various commonly accepted standards by which it has sought to gauge that which is satisfying.

The word "standard" is defined by a dictionary as "that which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example." The necessity for standards of weight and measure, of color, texture, quality, and so on, established by governmental bureaus, has contributed greatly to the orderliness and stability of commercial procedure.

Christian Science reveals the Christly standard by which we may pattern our lives, mold our desires, shape our purposes, win our righteous ends, and attain that true perfection which endures and satisfies. Christ Jesus said to his followers (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

The prophet Isaiah admonishes his readers to "lift up a standard for the people" (Isaiah 62:10). Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

Jesus said (John 3:14, 15, 17): "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. . . . For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." Again he declared (John 12:32), "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Thus it becomes clear that attainment of perfection rests upon our lifting up the Christ, Truth, in our consciousness, beholding and upholding, through spiritual understanding, the perfect model, man in the image and likeness of God. Man, as the reflection of God, Mind, knows only what Mind knows. Holding to this true standard, we are enabled to understand that perfection is everywhere, since only the perfect spiritual creation emanating from Mind, is real.

We are constantly confronted, however, by the false standards of material sense, which would convince us that evil, sin, sickness, disease, death, and lack are real. Mortal mind, so called, would assure us that human existence is a confusing conglomeration of hope and despair, employment and idleness, success and failure, sickness and health, beauty and distortion, possession and lack, life and death, chance and change, without a dependable source from which may come any expectation of certainty or of ultimate perfection.

This so-called mind would tell us that we must accept evil, chance, and change as inevitable; that these are the will of God, thus accusing Him of responsibility for an existence which even mortals declare they would not have created.

Steadfastly revealing the fact that God, good, is All-in-all, and is expressed only by that which reflects His goodness, harmony, and perfection, Christian Science establishes the standard of eternal harmony. Under the marginal topic, "Only one standard," Mrs. Eddy asks (Science and Health, p. 539), "What can be the standard of good, of Spirit, of Life, or of Truth, if they produce their opposites, such as evil, matter, error, and death?" And she adds, "God could never impart an element of evil, and man possesses nothing which he has not derived from God." The standard of perfect creation, emanating from God, divine Mind, its perfect source, is the only standard by which we may discern reality. Thus we may truly lift up, for our neighbor and for ourselves, standards of health, happiness, freedom, kindness, compassion, forbearance, and true service.

To look at the false mortal mind picture of discord as real brings only fear and confusion, which have no basis in reality. Like a child in a small, dark room, whose sense of security is limited to the confines of four walls, forgetting the love and safety and tender care which surround him, those who look only at mortal and material conditions as real, limit their hope to a narrow outlook which may be indefinitely widened by an understanding of Truth.

On page 248 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy asks: "Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model? The world is holding it before your gaze continually." And in the next paragraph she says: "We must form perfect models in thought, and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

In Mazar for the New Year

IN MAZAR-I-SHERIF there are supposed to be 6,000 houses. The old mud-built town gathers round the Hazrat Ali, a beautiful sea-blue mosque exquisitely tiled, with every dome and minaret intact. . . . The new town stretches splendidly between white Government buildings to gardens of apricot, cherry and pomegranate.

We arrived shortly after the Moslem New Year, a season of pilgrimage during which the vast court of the mosque is thronged with shiahs from all over Asia. Driving through the crowded bazaars, we saw Arabs and Chinese, Mongols, Persians, Pathans and Turkomans, Bedouin from the far South, gypsies, fakirs dressed in peacocks' feathers, and innumerable exiles from the Soviet Central Asian republics who had crossed the Oxus in search of a market as much as a mosque. . . .

In the sunset we forced our way, slowly, with much hooting, through an amazed and curious but not at all hostile throng. It was devoid of women. Where the bazaars ended we came to new public gardens, and a sentry in front of the Governor's office indicated a long one-storeyed building with a veranda. There, he said, we could sleep and eat. It had baths and a cook. We could, in fact, ask no more. . . .

We slept, of course, and in the morning life appeared no more than streaked. For there was all Mazar to explore and Kuli Khan had contrived a little clean water as well as a completely new mood. He was gentle and forlorn. He clung to the driver, who, in deference perhaps to the holiness of Mazar, had allowed his shirt to flow free between his regulation khaki coat and trousers. Together, they disappeared in the direction of the mosque. Their turbans were very elegant. . . .

At a respectful distance, George and I followed. The domes of the mosque were blue as sea-water. They were infinitely bluer than the sky. I never saw them rising above the trees and broken mud walls without that quickening of the pulses which is a tribute to beauty. For, to me, Mazar of the Sherif, two hundred years older than Samarkand and still perfect, is the loveliest group of buildings in Central Asia. It is untouched by modernity, or what we call progress.

Down a wide street bordered by mud houses, we approached the mosque. Dust padded the stones under our feet. The towers of a ruined medersa rose, above acres of flat, white roof. The air itself was white, as if all the colour had been drawn out of it. But where the blind-walled houses ended, twin minarets guarded the first gate of the shrine. In the early morning they were ice-blue, like glaciers in shadow. At noon, they acquired a ferocity of colour emphasized by contrast with the sun-bleached walls and roofs.

In an alcove beside the gate, a personage who might have come straight from the pages of a Persian missal sat among a host of shoes. He had a smooth oval face with a fruit-like ripeness about the skin. His hair was black and delicate. Very brilliant were his clothes, into which he withdrew himself with the air of deprecating any human contact. The shoes which surrounded him were curved like the rinds of melons. Red, blue, and yellow, they tilted their toes towards the still more brilliant mosaics of the arch. And the slight, smooth man who knew them all, as if they had names, told us, without a second glance, to go through the great gate, but to keep to the paved walk which ran round three sides of the court. . . .

At the moment of our entry the Imam, standing on the roof of the mosque, was crying the azzan. From every quarter of the town pilgrims hurried to the noon prayers. A cloud of white pigeons rose from the court. For a while they flew round the clustered domes, and I thought of sea-gulls reflected in blue water. Then they settled and a great stillness fell upon the crowd. It was as if a Persian carpet had been spread over the pavement. It stretched from the doors of the mosque to the low wall behind which we stood. The rich and complicated design was provided by the many-coloured clothes of the worshippers, who stood shoulder to shoulder without an inch of space between them. Behind them the domes were piled like bubbles.—From "Forbidden Road—Kabul to Samarkand," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

Autumnal Heart

In the smoke-blue hills the wild thorn-apples have fallen
into the ragged grass;
the deer drift down the slopes like tawny leaves,
and the wild geese pass.

The gray geese arrow the morning, taking summer
southward over
abandoned orchards where the apples thud into the rusty clover.

And the heart in the hills of autumn blows with the deer,
with the bright-veined leaf,
and follows down the sky that wedge of crying,
that lovely flight and brief.

FRANCES FROST

"הייבט אויף א פאָן"

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטלעך סיענס

אויף אן אונקלארען אופן, פולויכם, אבער דאך בע־ שטימט, שטרעבט אומער די מענשהייט צו דערגרייכען פאלקאמענהייט, אן אין איהר פעראלאנג צו דערגרייכען דיזען צוזאץ האָט זי עטשוויקלט פארשידענע ge־ וואהנליכע אנגענומענע נארמעס פון לעקענס־פיהרונג, נאך וועלכע זי ארויבירט אפשטימטען דאָס וואָס איז צופרידנשטעלענד.

דאָס וואָרט "סטאנדארד" ווערט דעפינירט דאָ א וועדסערבוך אלס "דאָס וואס ווערט געגרינדעט פון געוועמטס־וגער מאכט אין געוואלט, סנהג, צוויטאנהיים, אדער אלגעמיינער אויסשטימונג, אלס א מוסטער אדער ביישפיל." די נוצוועדונקיים פאר מוסטערן פון וואָג און מאָס, פון קאָליר, פון געוועבעשאפענהייט, קוואַ־ליטעט, אין וויישער, וואָס איז געגרינדעט געווא־ רען נאָ די רעגירונגס־דעפארטמענטן, האָס פשאָרק מיטגעווירקט צו דער רעגעלמעסיקייט אין שטאנ־ דארדיזירטע פארמען פון קאָמערציעלער האנדלונג.

קריסטען סויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) עגטפלעקט דעם קריסטליכען מוסטער אויף וועלכען מיר מעגען בויען אונזערע לעבענס, אונזערע פערהע־ גען, און אונזערע צוועקען, כדי מיר זאלען אויסזיהרען אונזערע נעבעט צוועקען, אין פרייהייט די יניגיע אמתיע פאלקאמענהייט, וואָס קדמיערט אוו וואָס איז צוזרידנשטעלענד. קריסטוס יעזוס האָט געזאָגט צו זיינע נאכפאלגער (מת ה:48), "דרום זאלט אויהר זיין פאלקאמען, אזוי ווי אייער הימלישער פאטער איז פאלקאמען."

ישעיה הנביא האָט אָנגעזאָגט זייגע לעזונג, אז זיי זאלען „אויפהויבען א פאָן פאר די פעלקער" (ישעיה סב:10). מערי בויקער עדדי, די עגטדעקערין און גרוי־ דערין פון קריסטען סויענס, שרויבט אין „וויסע־ שאפט און געזונט סוים א שליסעל צו די היילונג פון קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט אין דיזע וועלט. „אויפהויבען א פאָן" מיינט ליטעראָל: זיך ארויפהויבען אין א פאזיציע וואו אלע קענען עס זעהן, אזוי אז יעדער קען נאכפאלגען דעם ווייג וואס גאָט האָט אונז אנגעוויזען. אין דער הייליגער שריפט, ווי אויך אין „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די היילונג פון קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט" פון מרים בעקער עדדי, ווערט דער וועג אונז אנגעוויזען, וואו מיר קענען פאלגען דעם ווייג וואס גאָט האָט אונז אנגעוויזען.

ווען מיר בעטראכטען דעם פאלשען בילד פון אונגליק, וואָס דער שטערבליכער גדאנק שילדערט פאר אונז, לעכען און טוים, צוזאל און עגדרוינג, א לעכען אהן א שוואָרצ, א שוואָרצ אויף וועלכען מען מאָר זיך נים פערלאָ־ זען, אדער פון וועלכען מען מאָר נים עריוואהרען א נעווינען טאָם פון זיכערהיים אדער שלימלויכע פאלקאמענהייט.

דיזער אזוי־גערופענער גרעסטער וואָלם אונז וועלען אויפרייכן, אז מיר טוען אנגעהמען די שלעכטע, ציוואל און עגדרוינג אלס אונפערמיידליכע צופאלען; אז דיזע אונגליקען זייגען דאָ אויף דער וועלם צוליב גאָטם וויללן, און דערויבער בעשולדיגם מיר גאָט מאר אן עקזיסטענץ, וואָס אזעלו די שטערבליכע אלייז זאגען אז זיי וואָלטען אזוי עקזיסטענץ נים בעשאפען.

קריסטען סויענס מאכט די וועלט כסדר בעקאנט טים דעם פאקט אז גאָט, דער גוטער, איז אלעס־אוי־ אלעמען, און אז קיין אונסעדרזוקע קאָר דורך דעם וואָס שפיגעלט אָן זיין גוטסקיים, זיין הארמאָניע, און זיין פאלקאמענהיים, און דערויבער גרינדעט זי דעם פאקט פון דער אויבענער הארמאָניע, אונטער דעם מיטוול וואָס בעזיגם זיך נאָהנם צום ראנד פון כוך, נאָר איין נארם. מרים בעקער עדדי (וויסענשאפט און געזונט, ז. 539), „וואָס קען זיין די נארם אדער דאָס מוסטער פון דער גוטען, די נאָרם פון דעם גוטס, פון דעם לעכען, אדער פון דער וואהרהיים, וועלן זיי בריינגען ארויס זייערע געגענזעצע, עמליך, שלעכטס, מאשערע, אירהום, און מוזען? איהר עגטשטיין, אז „נאָם קיין מאל נים עקזיסט מוסטעלען די וועלם טים און עלעמענט פון שלעכטס, און אז דער מענש בעזיצט נים קיין זאך וואָס איז נישט נים נעזיצשעפט פון נאָם. דאָס מוסטער פון דער פאלקאמענער שעפענג, וואָס שפאלטע פון נאָם, דאָס גשפאלטע נאָמען, דער שפאָ־ קאמענער שורש פון דיזען מוסטער, איז דאָס אויס־ ציג מוסטער דורך וועלכען מיר קענען דערקענען די וועראקליכקיים פון אלץ דונג. דערויבער איז עס קעגשטיג אז מיר קענען אין אמתין אויפהויבען, אאר אונזער שכן, אזוי גום וויי אאר זיך אליין, מוסטערן פון נעזונם, גליק, פריוהיים, פריינדליכקיים, מיטליידי, נע־ דולד, און וואהרע דיעגסם.

ווען מיר בעטראכטען דעם פאלשען בילד פון אונגליק, וואָס דער שטערבליכער גדאנק שילדערט פאר אונז, און נעהמען עס אן אלס וואהר, וועלען מיר צושרא־ קען און צומישם, דאָך אין אמתין איז נישט קיין פונק פון אמתיקיים אין דיזען בילד. פונקט ווי א קליינעס קינד וואָס שפילם פערשטעלט אין א פינס־ מערען ציטער, פערגעסם די ליבע און זיכערהיים און עיערליכקיים וועלכע ריגלען איהם ארום, אזוי זייגען אויך די יניגיע וועלכע נעהמען אן די שטערבליכע און מאטעריעלע צושטענדע אאר אמת, דערויבער ווערם בעגרענעצם זייער האָעגונג צו א שטאלען אויספוק אויפן לעכען. דאָך דיזער אויספוק קען שערהייטערם וועלען אהן א שיר און אהן א מאָם דורך א קענעדס און א פערשאאנד פון דער וואהרהיים.

אויפן זיים 248 פון „וויסענשאפט און געזונט" פרעגם מרם עדדי: „תערסם דו דען נים פון אלץ מענשען וועגען דאָם אונפאלקאמענע מפערלד אדער פארבילדץ די וועלם האלם עס כסדר פאר דיינע אויגען." און אין דעם צווייטען פאראגראף זאגם זי: „מיר פוען מאָרירען פאלקאמענע פארבילדער אין אונזער גדאנק, און קוקען אויף זיי כסדר, וועז נים וועלען מיר זיי קיין מאל נים אויסשניצען אין גרויסארטיג און נאבלעל לעבענס. לאָזם זעלבסטלאָזיגקיים, גוטסקיים, בארמהערציגקיים, גערעכטיגקיים, געזונטהיים, חיילוי־ קיים און ליבע—דאָס הימעלריך—אין אונז הערשען, כדי זינד, קראנקהיים, און טוים זאלען פערקלענערם וועדען און, שליסליך פערשוואונדען וועדען."

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטען סיינס זיטעראטור, וואס וועדם ארויסגע־ געבען אין דער איר־ישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מא־ כען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנם צו דער קריסטען סיינס פאבלישונג פאסיפיק, באסטאן, מאסאטשוועטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Let them forget their Euclid, Donne, and Kant,
If in long years to come they hear and see
And call at need, a wise man's quiet voice,
A campus arch, a line of poetry.

E. R. H.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1940

Sacred Cause Spurs Greeks, Consul Sure

Boston representative of attacked nation says countrymen can overcome great odds.

Stating that Greece had been attacked by a nation that only a year and a half ago had promised to respect her territorial integrity but that in spite of the overwhelming military superiority of Italy, Greece would fight on, Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul at Boston, issued a formal statement today on the outbreak of fighting between Greece and Italy.

The statement follows:

"Greece has been ruthlessly attacked by a nation which only a year and a half ago had solemnly promised to respect her territorial integrity and her independence. In spite of overwhelming Italian superiority, especially in the air, in this unequal struggle for her very existence, my country derives enormous moral strength from the justice and sacredness of her cause.

"We know that Great Britain and her glorious Navy will do whatever is in their power to come to our assistance. But we are also relying upon the invaluable moral support of this great democracy and her sister republics in the Americas. The Greeks are a small nation, but they know how to fight when their national liberty is at stake.

"We have proven that repeatedly in our 40 long centuries of history and we are going to prove it again. In our ten-year struggle for our independence a little more than a century ago we were fighting against even worse odds. We came out victorious due to our courage and to the spontaneous support we received from all over the civilized world, and particularly from the United States. We look back to those years with pride, and we draw from them the inspiration to resist tyranny again. May God help us."

Eight Greek officers and junior officers who arrived here today on the Egyptian steamer El Nil said they were going to report to the Greek Consul, Mr. Liatis.

The Consul said he had received no instructions from his Government on the registration of nationals for military service.

Tobin Asks Power To Sell City-Owned Acres in Dedham

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asked authority from City Council today to sell 11 2-3 acres of woodland in Dedham, near the Hyde Park line. The land originally was owned by the Town of Hyde Park. Boston acquired title when Hyde Park joined it in 1911. The City has paid taxes on the property for 29 years. Taxes now run about $250 a year. The property is assessed for $7,000. The Mayor asks a bid minimum of $1,000.

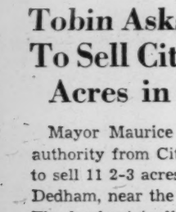
The Mayor would sell to Temple B'nai Moshe 60,000 square feet of land in Brighton. The property, mostly ledge, adjoins the Brighton City Yard on Chestnut Hill Avenue, and is next to the Brighton Fire Station.

The Mayor also sought authority to lease 225,000 square feet of land from the Mission Church, Roxbury, for $1 for 10 years. This land is between Cherokee and Alleghany Streets and "ideally suited for a playground for young people," according to the Mayor. The land is near the Mission Hill housing project, which is expected to be occupied within a short time.

The Mayor sought authority to borrow $2,000,000 from the State against $2,300,000 in tax titles as security. The money will be used for temporary financing pending the receipt of taxes.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair; continued cold tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer; lowest temperature near 32 degrees at Boston, slightly lower remote from the coast; moderate north to northeast winds.

All New England, Except Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Maine: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast

Eastport to Block Island: Moderate north to northeast winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northeast and east winds tonight becoming east and southeast Tuesday; weather overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	51	51	New York	38	37
Denver	40	35	Norfolk	55	53
Kansas City	68	65	Philadelphia	40	
Los Angeles	53	51	St. Louis	65	64
Miami	77	76	San Francisco	49	46
Minneapolis	51	50	Washington	47	47

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Oct. 28.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:46 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Tuesday, 9:13 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m.

Planetarium Gets a Baby Brother

Vera Victoreen

Stellarium at Berkshire Museum

Left to right are the inventors, A. Willard Gray, Stephen Leonard and Guiles W. Bradshaw who have cut down the cost of bringing the stars indoors to within a figure small-town museums can afford.

'Vest-Pocket' Planetarium Has Arrived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28—Aquarium, mapparium, terrarium, planetarium—and now, out in the Berkshires here is born something new again—a stellarium, a little brother to the more expensive planetaria distributed throughout the country.

Built at a total cost of $250, it is rather like a vest-pocket edition of modern planetaria of the type in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Pittsburg. These cost around $250,000 each and have to be imported from Germany. One built by Frank Korkosz of Springfield, Mass., pared the cost down to around $10,000, but $250 is really "start dirt cheap."

The stellarium is the invention of three young electrical engineers, Willard F. M. Gray, Stephen C. Leonard and Guiles W. Bradshaw, who gave their time and services voluntarily. A ten-cent mirror, electric clock motors, and a radio switch box are the basic parts of the machine. It can do almost anything in its scale that the Hayden Planetarium can do—and more—it is claimed. For example, it shows the planets enlarged, the moon in its various phases, and a total eclipse of the sun complete with corona.

It will be opened for the first time with a total eclipse of the sun scheduled for 8:58 p. m. Tuesday, Oct. 29. This will be a preview to which members of the Berkshire Museum and their guests will be invited. The stellarium thereafter will be open for public performances on alternate Saturdays at 3:30 p. m. commencing Nov. 9, under direction of the Berkshire Museum.

'40 Nine Months' Building Has Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Permits for construction of buildings with an estimated value of $1,670,000,000 were issued by 2,157 cities during the first nine months of 1940, the Labor Department says, a gain of more than 5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1939.

Included among permit valuations of 125 leading cities for the first nine months of 1940, compared with the corresponding period of 1939, were the following:

City	1940	1939
Massachusetts		
Boston	$10,637,845	$14,465,418
Cambridge	1,324,163	2,384,396
Fall River	1,490,405	447,475
Lawrence	1,533,034	411,750
Lowell	522,673	374,716
Lynn	1,149,782	620,285
New Bedford	2,170,595	575,803
Quincy	1,707,887	1,819,451
Somerville	427,014	310,733
Springfield	2,133,949	3,001,237
Worcester	2,549,001	2,774,854
Connecticut		
Bridgeport	$4,158,958	$1,672,452
Hartford	6,218,843	2,507,878
New Haven	3,270,104	3,546,715
Waterbury	1,435,185	792,200
New Hampshire		
Manchester	$942,926	$968,975
Rhode Island		
Pawtucket	$1,217,161	$951,341
Providence	$2,942,458	$2,506,072

Medford Firm Low Bidder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Public Buildings Administration received a $66,840 low bid for construction of a post office at Stoneham, Mass., from Frankini Construction Company, Medford, Mass.

Harvard's Murphys Are Privileged Class

It's one to four that you will get a scholarship at Harvard—if only your name is Murphy.

The University today awarded six scholarships:

Albert S. Murphy '43, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Henry R. Murphy '42, Stoughton, Mass.
James A. Murphy, Jr., '43 Brooklyn, N. Y.
John C. Murphy '41, Monterey, Calif.
Malcolm P. Murphy '42, Ridley Park, Pa.
William C. Murphy '42, Aurora, Ill.

And out of Harvard's 3,500 undergraduates, only 24 are of this clan; there are, to be exact, 22 Murphys, one Murphey, and one Murfey.

William S. Murphy, Harvard '85, who gave the money, planned it that way.

Map Roosevelt's State Tour Despite Cancellation Rumors

Although rumors from Washington point to the possible cancellation of President Roosevelt's contemplated tour of New England due to the Italo-Grecian war, Massachusetts Democratic officials went right ahead today mapping out the itinerary of the trip. Mr. Roosevelt is expected here next Wednesday.

When Governor Saltonstall was asked whether he would greet President Roosevelt on his tentative tour of Massachusetts, he said that if Mr. Roosevelt comes on a purely political mission he will not greet him, but if the President comes on a military inspection tour he will greet him.

Under tentative arrangements, Mr. Roosevelt will enter the Bay State from Connecticut by automobile, visiting Springfield, Worcester and Framingham at each of which he will speak briefly from his car. At Framingham, he will board his special train for Boston, disembarking at the South Station.

The tour follows closely that of Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous Republican opponent, Wendell Willkie. It will be climaxed at the Boston Garden Wednesday night where the Democratic candidate will speak at 10:15 p. m.

The time of the President's arrival in Springfield is not definitely established, it was said here today, although Democratic spokesmen think it will be about noon.

The doors of the Garden are to be opened at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the rally starting at 8. There will be no tickets, the "first-come, first-served" policy being recognized without reservation.

All Democratic rallies for Wednesday night have been canceled in order that State Democratic candidates for office may be present at the Garden for introduction and support from the President. Amplifiers outside the Garden will carry the President's message to overflow crowds in the streets.

Present plans call for presentation of Mr. Roosevelt by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin who will also serve as chairman of the rally. William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in New York today conferring with National Committeeman on the details of the New England tour.

Immediately following the Garden rally, the President will entrain for Cleveland.

New Bell Stamp Is Dedicated

Alexander Graham Bell was honored today in Boston by the dedication of the first Bell commemorative 10-cent stamps.

At Postmaster Peter F. Tague's office this morning relatives of the famous inventor and officials of the Bell Telephone Stamp Club and of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company gathered for the formal release of the issue, the last in a series of 35 commemorative stamps issued by the Post Office Department honoring famous Americans.

Busiest of all was young Alexander Graham Bell Grosvenor of Washington, D. C., eldest great grandson of Mr. Bell, who bent over the Postmaster's desk laboriously autographing first-day covers to be stamped and cancelled for this occasion. Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor (Elsie Bell), daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, was present with her son, Melville Bell Grosvenor and her daughter, Miss Gloria Grosvenor, representing the Bell family.

The dedicating exercises, releasing the new stamp for public sale, were held under the auspices of the Bell Stamp Club of New England, the president of which, Erle Bacon, presented to Postmaster Tague the first two framed blocks of stamps, who in turn made the formal presentation to the Bell family.

The third sheet, autographed by the Postmaster, will be sold to the National Geographical Society in Washington, D. C., of which Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was president from 1898 to 1903.

The fourth sheet of the new stamps has been reserved for sale to Boston University to be presented to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, who was present at the exercises this morning. Dr. Bell was a member of the first faculty of the Boston University school of oratory when it was established in 1873, and it was while he was on leave of absence from the University that he perfected his invention in 1876.

Many years later Dr. Bell, recalling his service at the University in a speech at the Boston City Club, described it as "a great honor" to have belonged to the staff.

Among officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company present at the dedication exercises were Robert F. Estabrook, Vice President and General Manager, Joe E. Harrell, Vice President, and Francis A. Barrett, Publicity Manager.

Representing the Post Office Department, in addition to the Postmaster were, Mrs. Lee Shawen, Secretary, Division of Stamps, Washington, D. C., and John W. Gleavy, Assistant Postmaster of Finance at Boston.

Mrs. Grosvenor, daughter of Dr. Bell, said that she was pleased with the recent motion picture depicting the life of her father. Don Ameche did not look at all like her father, she said, but thought that he played the part with respect and sincerity. Loretta Young, as her mother, she thought was exceptionally well cast for that role in the film.

Plan E Group Turns Fire On Quincy Mayor

Taxpayers' organization calls Burgin's attack on proposal before voters unwarranted.

The Quincy Taxpayers' Association, Inc., in an open letter to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin today answered the Mayor's extensive, recently published attack on the Plan E form of government which is to be voted on Nov. 5.

"You have called this large group of intelligent citizens 'Charter Meddlers,'" says the statement. "Shades of the past! That's what George Washington was—Charter Meddler No. 1. Every advance in government from Magna Charta down has been made by 'charter meddlers.'

"Thomas S. Burgin, Mayor of the City of Quincy—the city that gave us the Adamses and the Hancocks, 'charter meddlers' who made history—we are glad to be placed among that illustrious group! Thanks!"

Leaders Sign Plea

The rebuttal to Mayor Burgin's argument for retention of the present form of city government in Quincy is signed by Perley E. Barbour, Chairman of the Taxpayers' Association; John H. Heaney, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Edna B. Austin, Treasurer; and William M. Edmonston, Secretary.

"Isn't Quincy well on the road to a dictatorship under Plan A (the present government)?" the statement asks. "When the Mayor of our city takes a whole page in the local paper to tell the voters how to vote on a given referendum, it smacks loudly of similar practices used by Tammany (which Mayor Burgin condemns) under which a certain Tammany Governor was accustomed to issue a statement just before election day instructing the voters how to vote on referenda.

Asserting that the Mayor has adopted the "specious argument" that "four men will have all the power in their hands for evil machinery—never for the good of the city," the Association committee says there is no basis for such forebodings.

"As a matter of public record, the Municipal League had the records of 10 cities examined to find how the council voted on the questions which came before them. The result: 97 per cent of the votes in these 10 cities over the period covered by City-manager government was unanimous.

"Is there any more reason to suppose that councilors who will be elected at large under Plan E will be less honorable men than those elected by 300-500 votes in some of the wards now?"

In his advice to citizens to vote "no" on adopting a plan of government through a City Council elected at large by proportional representation, one member of which shall be the Mayor, and having a City Manager, Mayor Burgin said the cost would be $39,500 more for the executive and legislative branches of the government than it is today.

He said a vote for Plan E would be "a vote of dissatisfaction and repudiation against both our city form of charter and the present administration of city affairs as well as a vote against the men in the executive and legislative branches of the government."

Poles Aid Saltonstall; Dever Charges 'Politics'

Republican Campaign

A white alabaster elephant, made in Poland, was presented to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today by a group of Polish-Americans supporting his re-election. Mrs. Sarah M. Jablanowska, Chairman of the Northampton Ward 3 Republican Committee, made the presentation.

Mrs. Jablanowska was accompanied by several Polish-American citizens, along with Senator Chester T. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee, now Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts was characterized as the "Great Obstructionist" by Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator at rallies in Boston, New Bedford, Clinton, the Senator's home town, and Wellesley, last night.

"I believe with all my heart," Mr. Parkman stated, "in these critical days with our security, our freedom at stake, that issues far outweigh all petty politics, all partisanship, all the lesser things that usually go to make up a campaign for office. I have challenged the straddling senior Senator—and I shall continue to challenge him—to face all important issues. I have cited facts, and facts that he cannot explain away."

Mr. Parkman pointed out that Senator Walsh worked against repeal of the arms embargo to give aid to the Allies "and thus keep the war on the other side," and opposed transfer of overage destroyers to Great Britain, opposed selective service."

Col. William J. Keville, chairman of the board of the Chelsea Soldiers Home, charged the forces of Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee for Governor, had issued campaign literature regarding the home which was "a deliberate and premeditated misrepresentation directed at corraling the veteran vote."

Colonel Keville charged a circular signed by Daniel J. Doherty, Mr. Dever's campaign manager, falsely implied that Governor Saltonstall was in favor of closing the soldiers home. The Colonel added that Governor Saltonstall was in favor of restricting the home to its original purpose, that of being a home, not a hospital for veterans. As a result, he said, the Federal Government, on the Governor's recommendation, decided to build a $3,000,000 general hospital in the vicinity of Boston.

He added that 1,500 more veterans are housed at the home now than in 1938 and "there never was a hint that it was to be closed."

Tonight Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of Labor and Industries in Pennsylvania, will be the chief speaker at Republican rallies in Lawrence and Lowell. Governor Saltonstall and other members of the G. O. P. state ticket will also address the audiences at these rallies and others in Haverhill, Andover and Methuen.

Democratic Campaign

Various State departments are "being made political footballs," Attorney General Paul A. Dever told an audience of World War veterans in the Majestic Theater last night. He attacked Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's record on veterans' welfare as "one of broken promises and of direct opposition or callous indifference."

As proof, he declared, the Governor, in a special message in 1939 had demanded the elimination of the hospital at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea.

"That message," the Attorney General said, "was a typical example of the inhumane policies followed by this administration not only toward veterans but toward all those dependent on the State for assistance."

Claims Vets Discharged

He added that "during the past two years, on direct orders from this (Republican) administration, disabled veterans were summarily fired from the State Unemployment Compensation Division."

More than 3,000 Democratic women from all parts of the State thronged the ballroom and foyer of the Copley-Plaza Hotel for a musicale and reception in honor of Miss Marie M. Dever of Cambridge, sister of the Attorney General. With Miss Dever at the head of the receiving line were Mrs. James M. Curley, Mrs. Mary Curley Donnelly, Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan and Mrs. Howard Whiting. Mr. Dever and Senator David I. Walsh addressed the gathering.

Senator Walsh also spoke at the Navy Day exercises on Boston Common yesterday afternoon.

Cites Added Expenses

In an address prepared for the day's rallies in Greater Boston, Attorney General Dever said, "We discover that every solemn promise to keep cheap politics out of our State Government is being secretly and flagrantly violated.

"Despite the reiterated pledges of this administration . . . we find that the payrolls of the Public Works Department are now being padded daily during this campaign to provide jobs for political hirelings."

He asserted the payroll for temporary maintenance workers in this department had increased more than $3,600 in five weeks.

"In other words," he said, "this Republican leadership is responsible for an increase of more than $3,600 a week in expenditures for temporary political workers at a time when highway work is usually being sharply curtailed because of weather conditions."

Rally headquarters in the Hotel Bellevue said the entire State ticket is listed to make the swing tonight to Mechanics Hall, Worcester; Fitchburg City Hall, Clinton Town Hall, Leominster City Hall, Gardner City Hall and Winchendon Town Hall.

Quabbin Inquiry By Grand Jury

A score of witnesses appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in Boston today to testify regarding the letting of a subcontract for construction of the Quabbin dam and reservoir.

At the same time, Assistant United States Attorney Robert W. Meserve went before the Jury with evidence collected by PWA investigators over the last several months.

Witnesses appeared to be mostly laborers, arousing speculation to the effect that charges concerned the payment of wages and the handling of pay rolls.

Community Fund To Get Big Start

The opening meeting of the 1941 Campaign of the Greater Boston Community Fund will be held in the Mechanics Building on Jan. 18 launching the drive which will last through Feb. 5, Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, announced today.

The Community Fund's Educational Division under the direction of Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle will open its intensive pre-campaign work with a luncheon on Jan. 3 which will be followed by The Preliminary Gifts Dinner on Jan. 6.

State Loans Proposed For College Study

Education Department asks funds to aid needy young people attend established schools.

Establishment of a State-loan fund to help needy young people to attend regularly established colleges and universities was proposed today by State Department of Education, in a preliminary report on its Massachusetts youth study undertaken at the direction of the 1939 Legislature.

The report submitted to the Legislature, not in session now, asks that the Legislature direct the Department to prepare a plan for establishing and administering such a loan fund.

The Department, headed by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, also recommended the formation of an unpaid Youth State-Planning Board for a period of at least five years, "to co-ordinate the activity, public and private, of youth-serving agencies and the activities of the several departments of the State Government as they pertain to the welfare of the youth of the Commonwealth."

Many Representatives

The Board would include representatives of commerce, industry, labor, private social agencies, public social agencies, educational institutions and State departments which are substantially concerned with youth.

The organization would direct the gathering of State-wide information regarding youth problems and would make such information available to all agencies working with youth. The Planning Board would also work with youth-serving agencies to formulate policies and would inform the Governor and the State Department of desirable measures to aid youth. A full-time, paid executive officer competent in social and educational work would be provided by the Planning Board.

The Department made several recommendations, which are to constitute a set of goals which should be achieved by our educational system." These recommendations included:

Recommendations Listed

1. Specialized vocational schools distributed to serve youth in all parts of Massachusetts.

2. Revision of the curriculum in secondary schools throughout the State. "Preparing youth to earn a living will be one of the major objectives of the general high school."

3. Modification of existing legislation so that municipalities, districts and counties may receive State financial aid in establishing and expanding as well as maintaining vocational schools.

The Department in its preliminary report also recommended that each high school employ at least one full-time placement director and that a permanent local Youth-Planning Board be set up in every community.

Detectives Tell Of Voters Not Living as Listed

Fourteen voters listed on the Boston voting list have not lived at the given addresses during 1940, and one of them has been missing since 1934, two detectives, whose names were withheld, told the Boston Election Commission today at a further hearing on charges of voting fraud.

The detectives were engaged by Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham, the attorney making the complaints. In one case the detective testified the voter in question had not lived at the address given for two years. Challenged by Election Commissioner Frederic E. Dowling as to whether his informant was telling the truth the detective admitted that he had accepted the word of persons on the premises and had not consulted the city directory or sought to find out the employer of the voter whose status was in question.

Mr. Dowling then declared that he knew personally that the voter had visited the house during the last two years and had his legal domicile there.

Some 25 cases investigated by the two detectives were discussed today. The reliability of the detectives' informants was severely questioned by members of the Election Commission. The entire list of names questioned by Representative Hollis consists of 125 names all of which are being individually investigated.

Regarding the first 25 cases heard last week, the Election Commission has announced that two names had been stricken from the lists prior to Mr. Hollis's complaint. Eleven more were withdrawn by Representative Hollis after presentation of evidence, and the other 12 were dismissed by the Commission for lack of evidence.

Apparently dissatisfied with the Commission's action Representative Hollis declared today he would summons witnesses later this week to substantiate his claims, and threatened to release the names of voters whose status is questioned to the press.

Tribute Paid to Inventor of Telephone

By a Staff Photographer

Alexander Graham Bell 10-Cent Stamp Is Issued

The picture shows, left to right, Alexander Graham Bell Grosvenor, a great grandson of the inventor, with the framed sheet of the first issue; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, where Mr. Bell was "Professor of Speech" in 1873, and Postmaster Peter F. Tague of Boston.

Decision in New Hampshire Rests With Independent Voter

This is the third of a series of articles surveying the political situation in five New England states. The situation in Massachusetts is discussed in a separate series, beginning today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28—After having coasted along since the primaries, the political campaigns in New Hampshire were in high gear today with all observers agreeing that the race will be close with the independent voters settling the major contests in the State.

[The latest Gallup poll showed New Hampshire 51 per cent for Wendell Willkie and 49 per cent for President Roosevelt.]

Four years ago, New Hampshire went for Franklin D. Roosevelt by a margin of about 3,000 votes, but at that same election Gov. Francis P. Murphy swept into office on the Republican ticket, Republican Senator Styles Bridges was elected, and Republican Congressmen in both of the districts nosed out their Democratic rivals. This election of 1936 clearly displayed the strength of the independent voters.

A lot of water has flowed over the dam in the last four years. Friction has developed in the Republican high command in New Hampshire. And Governor Murphy not only is not a candidate for office this year but has refrained from giving his strength to the Republican ticket. Governor Murphy and the Republican high command are "of two minds."

Bridges Leads Willkie Drive

Right now the Republicans are seeking to import prominent party leaders to advance the candidacy of Mr. Willkie. Senator Bridges is going to spend his time from now until election campaigning from one end of the State to the other in behalf of Mr. Willkie. Senator Charles W. Tobey is expected to get home from Washington in time to get in some Willkie campaigning.

Many names long prominent in New Hampshire Democratic circles are now tied up with the Republican presidential candidate. Attorney William Rogers of Concord, a Democratic Congressman under the New Deal, is not only on the Willkie "bandwagon" but is doing as much campaigning as any of the Republican leaders. Former Democratic Mayor Eaton Sargent of Nashua is connected with the independent Willkie movement. Robert Sanderson of Pittsfield, who until recently served as treasurer of the Democratic State Committee but who broke with his party over the third-term issue, is also out for Willkie. The long list of New Hampshire Democrats on the Willkie movement is impressive, and they have in the past carried a lot of influence.

The weight of carrying on the Democratic campaign for the national ticket is being assumed by the candidates of that party for the Governorship and Congressional posts. They have had little outside assistance in the campaign.

It is safe to say that the contest in New Hampshire between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt will be settled by the independent voters, Republicans and Democrats who have split their votes in the past and those who have never been followers of either party over a period of years.

Dr. Robert O. Blood, Senate President, has carried on an aggressive campaign for the Governorship as the Republican standard bearer. But Dr. Blood is the stone wall that is holding back outright support of the Republican ticket by the Murphy followers. The Governor and the Senate President were at odds during the Legislature. The Governor backed the gubernatorial candidacy of James C. Farmer of Keene, who was defeated by a slight margin by Dr. Blood. While most Republican leaders have swung behind the nominee, Governor Murphy stays on the side lines with his apparent decision being that if he is to do any Republican campaigning it will be in behalf of the National ticket and outside the State of New Hampshire.

Although Clyde Keefe of Dover, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, was without actual opposition in the primaries, he cannot be said to have the whole-hearted support of his party. It was Maj. Edward Gallagher of Laconia, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State organization during the primaries, who sought to have Democrats write in the name of Governor Murphy on the ballots as the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. This move was blocked by the Governor but it clearly disclosed dissension over the unopposed candidate, Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Keefe has been following a policy in his campaigning that is somewhat new to his party in the State but has brought success in the past to the Republicans. He has built up extensive local organizations.

Obstacles Face Keefe

It is expected to be difficult for Mr. Keefe to get either the dry or anti-race support for he has served on the State Liquor Commission and two years ago served as counsel for the interests seeking renewal of the pari-mutuel gambling law. But Mr. Keefe and his party have endorsed a "Baby Wagner" State Labor Relations law and wage-hour legislation endorsed by the State Federation of Labor and turned down by the lawmakers in a Republican Legislature two years ago.

The State's two Congressmen, Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester and Foster Stearns of Hancock, both Republicans, are up for re-election and their prospects are considered to be the safest item for guessing in connection with the election.

If either has a real battle on his hands it is Mr. Jenks, for he is opposed by Alphonse Roy of Manchester with whom he was believed to have been tied four years ago and who served part of Mr. Jenks' first term until a Congressional committee decided Mr. Jenks to have been the winner. Foster Stearns is opposed by Daniel J. Moriarty of Nashua who was nominated by the Democrats by a write-in vote without any Democrat names appearing on the ballot.

Experts Kid Hens—But It Pays

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—When they talk about "a Good Egg" at the University of Connecticut, it's not slang.

Here is the birthplace of the international Eggathon—a scientific scheme to produce more and better eggs.

Since the Storrs International egg-laying contest was founded 29 years ago, a University authority says, egg production and size have "improved remarkably" in the United States. Director William Kirkpatrick estimates that the contesting hens are averaging 60 more eggs each year than they were 20 years ago.

A pen of 13 white Leghorns entered by J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Ore., has just set a new world's record of 4,041 eggs in 51 weeks for a team score of 4,283 points.

Each team has 13 birds. Oat straw is used for litter and soft ground sugar cane lines each nest. Besides mash and water the hens get several kinds of grains, dried milk, meat scraps and cod liver oil.

To encourage production, the birds are kidded into eating an extra meal when the nights are long. Seven months a year, the lights are turned on between 9 and 10 o'clock each night. The hens get down from their roost, eat and go back to sleep.

The winner of each contest is determined by the total number and size of eggs laid by each team of 13 hens for 51 consecutive weeks.

Birds from all parts of the United States and from Canada are sent annually to Storrs.

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Collier Does Own Unloading

Self-discharging equipment that enables the collier Achilles to unload 10,500 tons of coal in seven hours, is arousing wide interest in Boston shipping circles. The Achilles is under charter to bring several cargoes of coal from Norfolk to Boston for the White Fuel Corporation.

Use of the equipment effects a substantial saving in cost by eliminating the need of pier facilities and considerable labor. Conveyor belts bring the fuel up from the ship's hold, and over a 200-foot boom, to the shore, doing away with land facilities. The boom swings to any desired position and when not in use is lashed lengthwise to the vessel, above the deck.

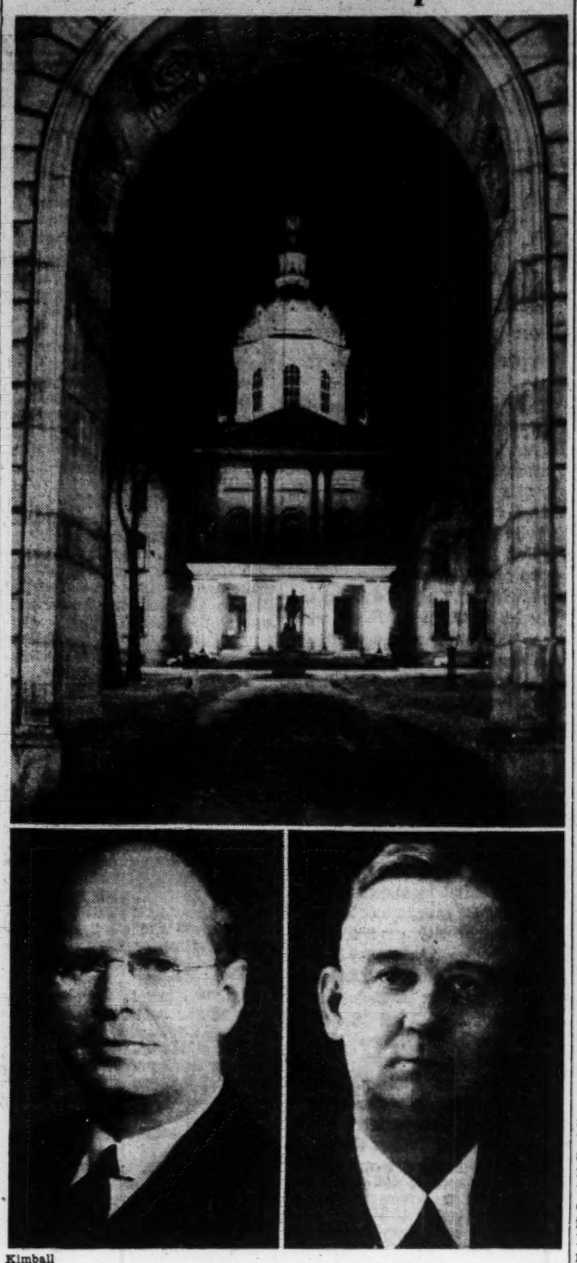
One of two vessels of the kind, the Achilles was formerly owned by the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, and measures 535 feet long. Capt. Frank H. Delano commands.

Purchased in 1935 by the American Steamship Co. of Buffalo, the vessel was reconstructed at Baltimore at a cost of about $500,000, and equipped with self-discharging apparatus.

Women Voters Open South Station Booth

The Boston League of Women Voters opened an additional information booth Saturday on the island across from South Station. Between 1 and 2 p. m., daily, a notary public will be present to certify absentee ballots.

Battle of New Hampshire



Kimball

Decision Only a Week Away

Upper: The New Hampshire State House at Concord at night. Lower left: Dr. Robert O. Blood, President of the State Senate and Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. Lower right: F. Clyde Keefe, attorney, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Parole System Adjustments Proposed by Maine Probers

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 28—Almost overlooked in an investigation which has been chiefly directed at administrative functions of the State Government which entail the expenditure or the receipt of large sums of money, Maine's legislative investigating committee, in its final report last week gave some attention to the Parole Board. Some of the findings were chronicled in the committee's final report which included suggestions for the attainment of more actual "reform" in the parole and reformatory system.

George W. Leadbetter, Chairman of the Parole Board, was questioned sharply by the committee concerning a recent case in which a man sentenced to the State Reformatory for the embezzlement of more than two thousand dollars in public funds was paroled in 47 days. The case had evoked considerable comment. The committee scored it sharply.

The committee heard Chairman Leadbetter explain the board felt the prisoner in question was the "type of boy" who ordinarily would not get into trouble, that he had a job waiting him and that the money had been returned. All sentences to State Reformatories are indefinite and the board has jurisdiction to exercise parole powers at any time.

When the committee ascertained the "boy" referred to by Chairman Leadbetter was a man 31 years old, that the money had been paid back by relatives, not by him, it scored the action of the board in no uncertain terms. "The committee believes this was a flagrant misuse of the parole power," it declared, and added, "There can be no deterrent to crime if such parole methods become common practice. The natural and inevitable result is to inculcate in the minds of prisoners incarcerated for equal or lesser offenses a sense of injustice and a breakdown of their confidence in our system of government and jurisprudence. The committee feels the Parole Board should be very reluctant to grant parole until at least a minimum length of time has elapsed."

The committee found the Parole Board acts apparently very much on its own judgment; that it seldom gets the opinion of the judge who passed sentence, the county attorney who prosecuted or the jury which convicted. It found the practice of giving notice of impending hearings is not followed and that the advice of the head of the institution in which the prisoner is detained is not sought.

Once a prisoner has been paroled, the only obligation upon him is to report. Last year there were 449 prisoners paroled from four State institutions.

The committee recommended the fixing of a minimum period which a prisoner must serve before being elgible for parole.

Social Work Leaders Meet In Conference

Democracy must impose self-disciplines in which it does not normally believe if it is to survive, Prof. Wolfgang K. Kraus of Smith College told the delegates to the 36th Annual Sessions of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work which opened today at the Hotel Statler.

"Sacrifices must be made by all," he declared, "but social agencies can help to accomplish an equitable distribution of those sacrifices." Professor Kraus spoke at one of the nine institutes for the intensive study of social work problems being held today and tomorrow for social work leaders from all parts of the State.

General sessions of the conference open Tuesday evening and continue through Thursday.

Claiming that democracy can be developed to best advantage within the life of small groups, Saul Bernstein of the New York School of Social Work, speaking to one of the institutes, said that "social work could greatly aid its development through providing the right type of social and educational centers."

At other institutes Agnes Van Driel, chief of the Technical Training Division of the Bureau of Old Age Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, spoke on "Staff Development in Public Social Agencies"; Prof. Kenneth L. M. Pray of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work on "Administration as an Area of Professional Social Work Practice" and Mrs. Jane G. Judge of the Community Service Society, New York, on "The Handling of Resistance in the Client-Worker Relationship."

Institutes were also conducted by Gertrude Wilson of the University of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Beata Rank of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, Grace F. Carcus of the American Association of Social Workers and Dr. Jacob E. Finesinger of the Harvard Medical School. Miss Lucy W. Stearns of the Family Welfare Society, Boston, is chairman of the Institute's program committee.

Tomorrow night David W. Armstrong of Worcester, President of the Conference, and William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, New York City, will speak at the first general conference session on "Public and Private Social Work in These Critical Times." More than 1,000 delegates are expected to register for the Conference which at later sessions will consider plans for the further co-ordination of public and private social work in the State.

Missionary Board Opens Sessions

The three-day plenary session of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, made up of 36 key Congregational and Christian laymen and pastors from 13 states opened this afternoon with a statement from Dr. Freed Field Goodsell, Executive Vice-President. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of Old South Church, and President of the American Board, presided.

Following Dr. Goodsell, a "call for recruits," was made by the Rev. Duane V. Waln of Chilesso, West Africa, the Rev. Henry H. Riggs of Beirut, Syria, the Rev. Azel A. Martin of Batlagundu, India, and the Rev. Harold W. Robinson of Tehchow, China.

This evening's session will be devoted to a review of the East Asia fields and a discussion of pressing problems under the leadership of Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, secretary for work in East Asia.

Kenmore Group's 'Get Together'

The Kenmore Trade Association, Inc., will hold a fall "get together," tonight at the Hotel Kenmore with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as guests. Before the dinner there will be a discussion of the co-operative development of the Kenmore Square section.

Officers of the Association are Lee E. Witney, Managing Director of the Hotel Kenmore, President; John S. Pfeil, New England Manager of Frigidaire Corporation, Vice-President; Frank S. Waterman, Treasurer of Waterman & Sons, Treasurer; Maj. Lionel G. H. Palmer, President of the General Fireproofing Corporation, Secretary, and J. Arnold Farrer.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to a new hairdo . . . we women are apt to look at the finished product, sigh, and declare we could never fix our own hair that way! And that is just what many of us are doing with the new pompadour, be it in its most advanced, or barely suggestive, stage. However, the girls who are going in for the up-in-front and down-in-back style—in other words, the more modified fashion — are finding that a tricky little gadget called La Parisienne Rollette does the trick. It costs 50c, and it will give you twice as many ideas as to just how to fix your hair. For instance, for those soft rolls that some of the girls are wearing in front, you simply gather all the hair you want to use into the Rollette after it is opened, spread it all out in full width, clamp it together, and roll. Then you lock the gadget in place by means of the little "arms" that extend out on either side, after you have fluffed out some of the hair over the Rollette. For that matter you can use it in back, or all around your hair. You get them on the street floor at R. H. White's, right along by all the utilities of life!

Millinery and It's Personal!

Want a new milliner? One who will perhaps look at you from an entirely impersonal, new light ,and design a hat for you that will make you wonder where she has been all this time? Then you must see Sara, in her hat shop at 26 West Street (that's the Fabyan Building), for that's just what she specializes in. Oh, she has a lot of millinery that is all made up . . . but it's the personalized hats that she dotes on. Something that will go with your Persian Lamb coat, with the fur itself perhaps supplied by you. And if you want just such and such an ornament, in a definite color, she'll watch out for just this type of trimming for you, because she realizes that when a woman knows what she wants, she knows what she wants, and that's all there is to it!

Picture Of New Perfume

The Elizabeth Arden department at Slattery's is going to have a special buy in the way of their "portrait" perfume this week, beginning Wednesday. At that time you can buy yourself and all your relatives (for Christmas, you know) delightful little bottles of perfume for $2.98, which would cost you around $5 ordinarily. In each bottle is a teeny-weeny miniature gardenia, or a lady holding a flower to denote the fragrance you're getting, and each bottle is in a little glass-topped box that looks for all the world like a picture frame —which, of course, accounts for the name "portrait" perfume.

Compelling Coats —At a Price

When you can find an extra good looking coat for $79.95, with a nice fur collar, then you've found a good buy. And that's just what we found at Lamson and Hubbard's at 304 Boylston Street. There were any number of different models, with collars of flat or fluffy fur. One we particularly liked was in brown, with a small collar and tiny nipped-in cuffs of mink. And if gray is your color, do take a look at the grap wool coat that's trimmed with gray Persian, with the most interesting bit of draping on the pockets that makes the coat look rather "skirt-y." Then there's a pale vanilla-colored wool, with a lovely dark raccoon collar. And for something like $89.95, there's a smart number that is very casual in style. Of soft fleece cloth, it hangs full length, in a boxy manner, and a narrow piping of mink goes right up the opening of the coat and around the neck line. It comes in red or green with vivid linings to match. Or you may have it in the camel's hair color.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Willkie by a Narrow Margin Indicated by Bay State Survey

Continued from Page 1

that this year the electorate will do more "split-ticket" voting than in any other election in Massachusetts history.

Throughout the Commonwealth the writer found that various lifelong Democrats were going to vote for Mr. Willkie and then swing back to the Democratic party for the rest of the ticket. Likewise, some Republicans were ready to vote for President Roosevelt, principally on the war issue with its "aid-to-Britain" corollary, but were planning to vote the Republican ticket the rest of the way.

Not Talking

The predictors' work is also confused by the obvious fact that the pro-Roosevelt voters are particularly vociferous whereas many pro-Willkie supporters, particularly municipal employees in Democratic cities, are not talking.

Yet as far as could be determined, Mr Willkie now has a slight edge. This statement seems substantiated by the fact that the President has shifted his program in order to make a campaign visit to Boston.

The Massachusetts survey was conducted principally in the areas which were substantially Democratic four years ago or which were very close in the 1936 and 1938 elections.

Four years ago President Roosevelt, in his landslide victory, carried seven of Massachusetts' 14 counties, including Suffolk, Worcester, Essex, Bristol, Hampden, Berkshire, and Hampshire, the first five of which are heavy voting territories. The only counties with sizable voting strength that the President failed to carry were Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth. The other G. O. P. counties four years ago were Barnstable, Dukes, Franklin, and Nantucket, all with small populations.

The prediction that Mr. Willkie will carry Massachusetts, unless a last-minute shift is brought about by the Roosevelt visit, is based on reports that in every county Mr. Willkie will run well ahead of Mr. Landon and the expectation that he will carry several cities that Mr. Landon lost four years ago.

Of course, there is not the slightest possibility that Mr. Willkie will carry Suffolk County, the State's strongest Democratic county. But observers expect Mr. Willkie to cut into the President's Suffolk County plurality of 126,314 votes four years ago, when he polled 223,732 ballots compared to Mr. Landon's 96,418.

On the other hand, Mr. Willkie has excellent chances of carrying Worcester County, which voted for President Roosevelt 114,136 to 85,316 the last time.

The G. O. P. nominee has noticeably gained strength in the city of Worcester which was pro-Roosevelt by 17,101 votes in 1936. Impartial observers believe Mr. Willkie has an even chance to carry the city.

In the same county Mr. Willkie may carry the city of Leominster which gave Mr. Roosevelt 4,760 votes and Mr. Landon 3,872, while observers find that Mr. Willkie has gained little strength in Fitchburg where Mr. Roosevelt was the victor by 3,682 votes in the last Presidential contest.

The G. O. P. contestant this year is expected to gain some additional votes in the Republican rural districts.

Mr. Willkie is given more than an even chance to carry Essex County in which President Roosevelt piled up a 106,078 to 97,310 victory in 1936. Certainly to be the victor on Nov. 5 Mr. Willkie must carry such counties as Worcester and Essex which in previous elections were Republican.

Gains for G. O. P.

In Essex County, President Roosevelt, according to Democrats and Republicans alike, has lost some strength in Lawrence and Haverhill. There is no chance of the Republican nominee carrying Lawrence, which gave Mr. Roosevelt a 25,428 to 6,291 victory four years ago. Yet Mr. Willkie is expected to cut into that margin.

He may carry Haverhill, which Mr. Roosevelt won by only 9,413 to 8,893 the last time. Paradoxically, some Democratic sources declared Mr. Willkie will carry the city, while one Republican backer of Mr. Willkie figured the President will carry the community again.

Haverhill historians, searching election records, have produced the information that no Pesidential nominee who has addressed audiences in Haverhill has ever lost an election. On Oct. 12 Mr. Willkie, during his Massachusetts campaign swing, addressed an audience in Haverhill briefly. Those questioning the validity of the Haverhill presidential record point out that Mr. Landon visited the city four years ago and yet finished a poor second. But the historians supply the information that Mr. Landon spoke from the platform of his train just over the city line.

Mr. Willkie is expected to run well in the Essex County cities of Lynn and Salem, which were pro-Roosevelt by 4,702 and 3,827, respectively, in the last Presidential. The G. O. P. nominee is expected to increase the 1936 G. O. P. pluralities in Beverly and Gloucester, which were 3,765 an 1,756, respectively.

Increase Lead

The Republican counties, it is anticipated, will increase their lead for Mr. Willkie, including Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

In Middlesex County, particularly, Mr. Willkie is expected to run ahead of the Landon Plurality. Four years ago in the face of a Rooseveltian landslide Mr. Landon carried Middlesex by 199,704 votes to 189,512 for the President.

This county contains nine of Massachusetts 39 cities, the largest of which is Cambridge, a heavily Democratic community which will remain so. Mr. Willkie, observers say, will have a hard time in this community.

In Lowell, however, where Mr. Roosevelt won in 1936 by 13,254 plurality, impartial spokesmen predict the Roosevelt 1940 margin will be cut to between 8,000 and 9,000 votes. In practically all the Middlesex county areas, Mr. Willkie is expected to run stronger than Mr. Landon.

In Norfolk County the Republican 1936 Presidential majority of 41,942 to 30,466 votes will be increased substantially, observers anticipate.

In Plymouth County Brockton, the lone city in the territory, is very close. President Roosevelt won there by only 993 votes four years ago and Mr. Willkie has an opportunity to carry the city, although observers are uncertain as to the outcome. On the other hand, Mr. Willkie is looked upon as certain to increase the G. O. P. rural community strength.

Remain Democratic

Bristol County probably will remain in the Democratic column. Four years ago it went Democratic by 80,805-49,754 votes. In this territory are four cities, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and Attleboro. The first three are now strongly Democratic and will remain so, but Mr. Willkie will undoubtedly run ahead of the 1936 G. O. P. vote and cut the Roosevelt margins heavily.

One factor which may aid Mr. Willkie considerably in this county is that his campaign chairman is Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, who lives in North Attleboro and who is a strong political figure in this Democratic territory. It is anticipated that he will swing many votes to Mr. Willkie.

Indicative of Mr. Willkie's strength in the territory compared with Mr. Landon's is the prediction by impartial observers that Fall River's 17,632 Rooseveltian plurality of 1936 will be cut to between 12,000 and 13,000 this year. The county result may be fairly close.

In the four western Massachusetts counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire it is reported that Mr. Willkie has gained considerably. Observers say he may carry Berkshire County which went to Mr. Roosevelt four years ago by 29,087 votes to 22,607, that he will carry Hampshire County which was Pro-Roosevelt by only 15,412 to 14,012 votes and that he has a chance to win Hampden County. He will certainly carry Franklin County which has never voted Democratic within memory.

Duties Total For Port Up; Business Less

Although the Port of Boston saw less actual business during the last week, duties collected on importations showed an increase of nearly $200,000 United States Customs officials reported today.

Wool imports showed a slight improvement for the week over the corresponding period of one year ago, but imports for consumption as a whole were off in value by nearly $1,000,000. But let the figures speak for themselves:

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification:	Week ended Oct. 26, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2 723,291	$3,677,329
Imports for warehouse	525,675	1,101,725
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	729,522	735,783
Duties collected	771,309	584,859
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,985,186	2,730,965
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 26	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	36,237,750	17,599,309
Duties collected	$9,986,185	$8,968,243

Egyptian Steamer Arrives at Boston

Sneaking out the "back door" of the Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal 63 days ago, the Egyptian steamer El Nil, manned by Egyptians wearing the red fez and red jacket so popular in desert countries, put into Boston harbor this morning with 7,000 bales of cotton.

Due to world conflict, the steamship plied through the Red Sea and around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa and thence across the Atlantic to be the first Egyptian steamer to plow into Boston Harbor. After loading on a cargo of manufactured products, the steamer will return the same way it came for a total of approximately 120 days at sea for the round trip.

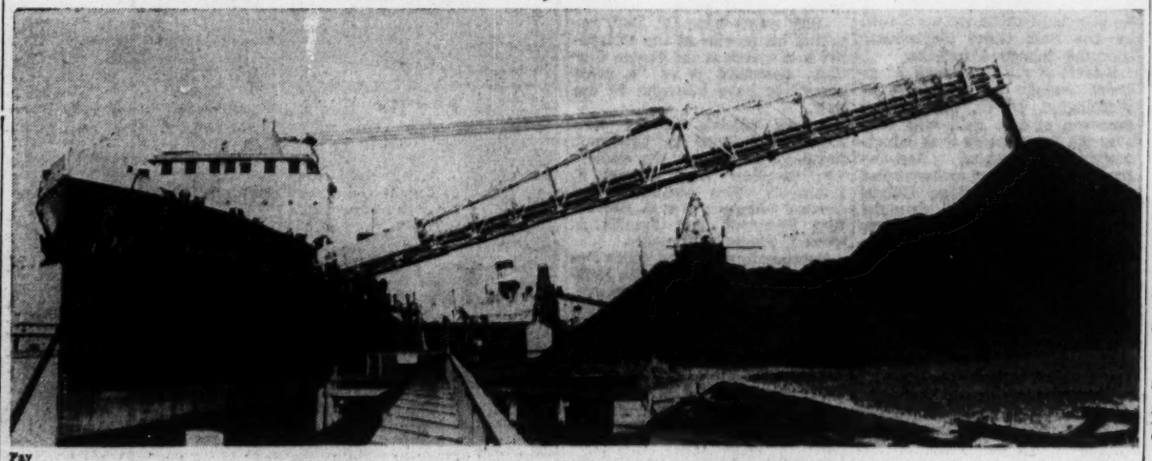
Most of the sailors admitted that they felt more at home on the back of a camel than in the hull of a ship.

Boston Harbor Projects Sought

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today sought the co-operation of the New England delegation in Congress in an effort to secure appropriations for two Boston harbor projects recently authorized by the President but not put on the list of appropriations.

The two projects are: Construction of a seaplane channel estimated to involve expenditures of $2,300,000, in which the silt dredged from the channel would more than double the present land area of East Boston Airport; and, the Hull Gut channel project calling for the expenditure of $141,000 to facilitate navigation.

This 'Shovel' Handles 1,500 Tons of Coal an Hour



Fay

The Collier Achilles With Its Self-Discharging Equipment

The equipment brings coal from the holds on conveyor belts and over a 200-foot boom to the shore. It eliminates labor, and pier facilities, and increases efficiency. The "shovel" is part of the steamer's equipment and swings aboard when not in use, being suspended above decks. The vessel is discharging at White Fuel Corporation pier, South Boston.

Kreisler Returns—Openings at Shubert, Plymouth, and Copley

Distinguished Violinist Hailed by Big Audience

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who appeared in Symphony Hall to the pleasure of his usual big house yesterday afternoon, Carl Lamson assisting as his accompanist, offered as the more serious first half of his program works by Bach and Mozart; and as the lighter second half, pieces by Schubert and arrangements of the kind he makes himself. A performer can hardly bring Bach and Mozart together as he did without awakening in hearers' thoughts the question which of the two composers is the greater; whether Bach, with his austere style and learned methods, is not the superior of Mozart, with his tuneful airs and unelaborated harmonizations.

On a certain occasion, Mr. Kreisler and a fellow artist skilled with the bow stood on a festival platform together, presenting first a composition by Bach that requires a pair of violin soloists, and then one by Mozart of the same plan. The outcome of the playing seemed quite indisputable. A hearer could scarcely doubt that Bach in this case was the surpassing genius. Nevertheless, the thing was difficult to believe. For while Bach and Mozart are to plain observation altogether unlike, that should hardly affect a decision as to their relative powers in the realm of tone. Suppose one does express one thing, and the other another, may they not measure up as equals just the same?

There must have been something about Mr. Kreisler's partner that gave Bach the effect of being superior to Mozart; for at the Symphony Hall matinee, the Bach Suite in E minor and an excerpt from the C major Sonata for violin alone by no means seemed to overtop the Mozart Concerto in G major, No. 3.

To note a matter that has nothing to do with the two classic masters and their compositions, Mr. Kreisler, obvious to hear, held to his chin a remarkably fine instrument. Just as obviously, the instrument was talking into the ear of a man who knows when a fiddle is doing a right job. There was understanding between the two which came into evidence more especially in the Largo and Allegro of Bach's unaccompanied sonata. There, certainly, was a perfect piece of business. The music had the peculiar eloquence of its date. It spoke precisely of the early half of the eighteenth century, which is so far away in temper from the second half. Mr. Kreisler took his hearers back there, with historical imagination. It was a picture, done in sound, of that far-off period. With remarkable address, too, Mr. Kreisler pulled his audience out of the mood—a little slowing down in tempo, a glance across the strings to the remote corners of the hall that would take in everybody, the final measures of the sonata—and now and today were back again.

Music Notes

Charles Kullman, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will give the first concert of the Morning Musicale series at the Hotel Statler on Nov. 13, with Stuart Ross as accompanist. The program:

Where'er You Walk, from "Semele" ..... Handel
Donzelle fuggite ..... Cavalli
When Dull Care ..... Old English (arr Wilson)
Der Musensohn ..... Schubert
Du bist wie eine Blume ..... Schumann
Cäcilie ..... Strauss
Aria: Un di all'azzuro spazio, from "Andrea Chénier" ..... Giordana
Ouvre tes yeux bleus ..... Massenet
Invito alla danza ..... Respighi
Aria: La donna e mobile, from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
In the Silence of the Night ..... Rachmaninoff
Sea Fever ..... Loud
Mary and the Kitten ..... Bryan
Do not go, my Love ..... Hageman
Love went a-riding ..... Bridge

* * *

Yves Chardon and Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellists, and David Barnett, pianist, will give a concert Sunday afternoon in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, with this program: Rachmaninoff, Cello Sonata; Couperin, Concert for two celli; Brahms, Sonata in F major for piano and cello.

* * *

Nicholas Slonimsky will give a free public lecture on "South American Composers," Friday evening, Nov. 8, in the Harvard Music Building under auspices of the Harvard Music Department.

On Boston Stages

Dante the magician, with his "Sim Sala Bim" show, may be expected at the Shubert Theater in Boston for a fortnight's engagement starting on Nov. 11, according to information in New York. The show is spending the present week in Maplewood, N. J., and is scheduled to be in Philadelphia next week.

* * *

"A Man From the Band" is being continued at the Peabody Playhouse by the Theater of the Fifteen. Performances will be given this evening and through the remainder of the week.

The rest of the schedule stands as previously announced: Nov. 5, "Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber; Nov. 12, "The Desert's Edge" by Martha Pittenger; Nov. 19, "Mr. and Mrs. Phipps," by John Hamilton; Nov. 26, "Argosy at Forty."

Film Assignments

Eddie Albert's next assignment at Warners will be "Stuff of Heroes," to be based on a story by Ivan Goff.

"Rings on Her Fingers" is the new title of "Road to Rio," which Irving Cummings will direct, with Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Carmen Miranda as principal players.

Jack Oakie, who recently finished making "Tin Pan Alley" for Twentieth Century-Fox, has just signed a three-picture contract with that company. The first of these will be "Tall, Dark and Handsome," with Betty Grable. Mr. Oakie plays Napoloni in "The Great Dictator."

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open later in the week at the first-run houses in Boston include the following:

State and Orpheum—"The Great Dictator," with Charles Chaplin, Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Henry Daniell, Reginald Gardiner. Begins Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"The Long Voyage Home," with Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, John Wayne, Barry Fitzgerald and "Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean, Hugh Herbert, and Nan Grey. Begins Thursday.

Metropolitan—"No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart, Rosalind Russell, Genevieve Tobin; and "Father Is a Prince," with Grant Mitchell, Nana Bryant, John Litel. Begins Thursday.

Vandamm

Maurice Evans

As Malvolio in the Theater Guild-Gilbert Miller production of "Twelfth Night"

Vandamm

Helen Hayes

As Viola in the production of "Twelfth Night" at the Colonial

'Cabin in the Sky'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Cabin in the Sky" is a wonderful show. Its wonders begin with Ethel Waters and continue through the contributing artists at the Martin Beck Theater. Here is a negro fantasy, sung and danced and acted in jubilee style. "Cabin in the Sky" has rhythm, vitality. It echoes with that marvelously pitched excitement of almost any negro entertainment.

But "Cabin in the Sky" has more. Being a morality-fantasy, it can relax from its tom-toms and rhythms to present some characters whose genuine humanity arises out of the nature of the simple story. Perhaps "Cabin in the Sky" is a hybrid of "The Green Pastures" and "Blackbirds," a mixture of Harlem hot swing and a prayer meeting as J. Rosamond Johnson would conduct it. Perhaps in writing this humorous and sometimes poignant tale, Lynn Root has imagined the "Everyman" of the negro race.

In essence, "Cabin in the Sky" is Everyman's story. For that early hero, substitute the contemporary Little Joe Jackson, a no-count Negro whose razor wounds from his last gambling encounter result in his passing. But the prayers of Little Joe's wife, Petunia, give the recalcitrant six months' reprieve. From this out, it is a battle between the carnal and the spiritual in Little Joe.

* * *

The entertainment is brilliantly staged by George Balanchine against a series of Boris Aronson settings in which a homely realism and a pure fantasy are triumphantly joined. The people of "Cabin in the Sky" are real people and the spectator cannot remain aloof from their story. The fantasy is splendidly acted.

As Petunia, Ethel Waters is magnificent. Vernon Duke, whose score is top-notch throughout, has composed for her such show-stopping tunes as "Taking a Chance on Love," "Cabin in the Sky," "My Old Virginia Home on the Nile" (sung exultantly with Little Joe), and "Love Turned the Light Out."

Whatever she does—outwitting two crooked gamblers, singing a lonesome song or a happy song or a boisterous song, dancing with astonishing agility, pleading, haranguing, cajoling, or talking softly to Little Joe—Miss Waters does with wit and assurance.

She shares her triumph generously with her associates. As Little Joe, Dooley Wilson, erstwhile singing drummer and vaudevillian, is a captivating hero. Wistful, puckish, bashful, confident, and discomfited by turns, Mr. Wilson gives a full-bodied comedy performance.

* * *

When it comes to representing conflicting forces, Red Ingram and Todd Duncan are formidable opponents. "The General's Song," "Pay Heed," and "Fugue" are Mr. Duncan's principal numbers and he sings them splendidly. Mr. Ingram is also an expert singing actor. "Fugue," by the way, is a particularly fine example of the manner in which Mr. Duke is aided in composing literate popular scores by his serious alter ego, Vladimir Dukelsky. The quartet of ochestraters, too, have provided the music with crisp and witty instrumentalization.

Katherine Dunham is making her straight theatrical debut as Georgia. The program says of Miss Dunham that while studying at the University of Chicago she studied anthropology, with a particular interest in the dance "as a primitive social manifestation." Miss Dunham is fascinating to watch and, judging by her work Friday evening, she has studied well. Miss Dunham's dancers, especially her partner, are excellently trained. In devising the dance numbers, Mr. Balanchine has apparently given only a helpful directional focus to the gyrations of the jitterbugs.

Incidentally, there is not a tap dancer in "Cabin in the Sky." Whether or not this is a lack, one can see its point in Mr. Balanchine's scheme.

Louis Sharp, J. Rosamond Johnson, Georgia Burke, Milton Williams, and J. Louis Johnson have the chief supporting characters. In whatever part, in whatever phase of the action, whether acting out Mr. Root's story, or dancing Mr. Balanchine's routines, or singing the excellent lyrics by John Latouche, the whole company participated with a vivid joyousness.

Opening Tonight

The White-Haired Boy—At the Plymouth. New comedy by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman, produced and directed by George Abbott. The cast includes Keenan Wynn, Betty Garde, Philip Loeb, Sonya Stokowski, Kurt Conway, Frances Reid, Will Lee, Florenz Ames, Edith Van Cleve, Ruth T. McDevitt, Marshall Bradford, Wyrley Birch, Helen Zelinskaya, Fleming Ward, and others. Donald Oenslager designed the setting. Curtain at 8:30.

Night of Love—At the Shubert. Musical play produced by the Messrs. Shubert. Robert Stolz wrote the music and Rowland Leigh adapted the story from a play by Lili Hatvany. The cast includes Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara, Robert Chisholm, Harrison Dowd, Melissa Mason, Jack Blain, Jann Moore, Noel Cravat, Frank Hornaday, and Martha Errolle. The production was staged by Barrie O'Daniels and settings designed by Watson Barratt. Curtain at 8:30.

Here Today—At the Copley. Comedy by George Oppenheimer with Ruth Gordon to head a cast that includes Alan Hewitt, Albert Whitely, Augusta Roeland, Ethel Wilson, King Calder, John D. Seymour, and Pauline Myers. The setting was designed by Louis P. Galanis. The production is the third offered by Copley Productions under the direction of W. Horace Schmidlapp and Joseph M. Gaites. Tonight will be Quincy Night. The formal Boston opening will be tomorrow. Curtain at 8:30.

News of the Screen

New York

Five feature films will be released by M-G-M during November. They are: "Escape," with Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, Albert Basserman, Conrad Veidt, and Nazimova; "Bitter Sweet" (technicolor), with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald; George M. Cohan's musical, "Little Nellie Kelly," starring Judy Garland; "Comrade X," with Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr; and "Gallant Sons," with Jackie Cooper.

* * *

Richard Whorf, now appearing in "There Shall Be No Night," at the Alvin Theater, has been engaged by Dwight Deere Wiman to do the scenery for "Old Acquaintance," in which Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood are to play leading roles. The new John van Druten comedy opens in Boston on Dec. 9 at the Wilbur Theater and is expected to reach Broadway during the week of Dec. 23. Mr. Whorf also did the sets for "There Shall Be No Night."

* * *

"The Dreyfus Case," a pre-Hitler German film, will be shown at the Thalia Theater, Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway, beginning Oct. 29. Now equipped with English titles, "The Dreyfus Case" was produced and directed in Germany by Richard Oswald one year before the German Führer's accession to power. Fritz Kortner, Albert Basserman, and Heinrich George (in the role of Zola) are among the principal players. All but Herr George have since left Germany and have been active in this country. "The Dreyfus Case" is said to be the first in the series of films based on the historic case.

* * *

Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator" established an opening-day record attendance at the Capitol Theater. Box office receipts exceded $17,000, paid by 28,818 persons. Last weekend's box-office business at both the Capitol and Astor—where the production is playing a two-a-day engagement—indicated an all-time high at both houses. "The Great Dictator" concluded its first week on Tuesday. There have been standees at every performance of the picture since its opening.

Exhibit of American Dance

Two recent gift collections and other acquisitions of the Dance Archives at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, consisting of prints, programs, bill posters, sketches, costumes, paintings, photographs, and other memorabilia have been arranged as an exhibition covering the history of dance in the United States, which opened on Oct. 22 and will run to Nov. 17.

The Albert Davis collection consists of material relating to the early minstrel shows, jig and clog dances, burlesque and extravaganzas, and precision dancers from 1810 to 1940. An interesting section is devoted to Loie Fuller and the Paris Exposition of 1900. Another, to Isadora, includes photographs by Arnold Genthe, and drawings and color sketches by Abraham Walkowitz.

The Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn collection is said to be "a complete documentation of their heroic work for American dancing." It shows Miss St. Denis in her pre-Oriental period, before she discovered the advertising poster that led her into Oriental research and impressions, her later music visualizations, and subsequent work; Ted Shawn as soloist, and with his now disbanded Men's Group (including motion picture films of the latter); and both as partners in the tremendously influential Denishawn school and company.

Out of this school, that was really the practical foundation of the American art dance, came the modern pioneers—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, and Charles Weidman; and their work, with that of other contemporary dancers, is depicted in the splendid action pictures of Barbara Morgan.

The small gallery on the top floor of the Museum of Modern Art, the home of the Dance Archives, is not sufficiently commodious for the complete presentation of the material, but visitors may examine the various items more minutely by applying to the curator, Paul Magriel.

On the opening day a reception was held in honor of Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer. Starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Opening Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "French Without Tears," Ray Milland. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05. "World in Flames." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie. Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Too Many Girls," with Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Kenmore—
"It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "One Million B. C." 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucille Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5:05, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "World in Flames," 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Who Is Guilty," Ben Lyon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Scollay—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," Britain's Royal Air Force." "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard." "Tourist Attractions in Florida." "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley. "Moments of Charm." Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Royal Air Force." "Color Cruise to Hawaii." "Lew Lehr Comedy." "Varsity Vanities." 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Spy Bureau." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Four Sons," 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m

Uptown—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young — Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Family Next Door," Hugh Herbert. "Code of the Streets." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 8.
Regent: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Girls of the Road." 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. "Invisible Man Returns." 1:45 and 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 1:30 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 4:30, 8:05. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:35, 5:07, 8:19. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:08, 6:20, 9:32.
Cleveland Circle: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "March of Time." 2:40, 5:55, 9:25. "Argentine Nights." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Captain Caution." "Scatterbrain." 2 and 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:27, 9:27. "Captain Caution." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Gangs of Chicago," "I Married Adventure." 2, 7:10.
Franklin Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3, 9:15. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 1:50, 8:05.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Great McGinty," 3:02, 7, 9:45. "Comin' Round the Mountain," 1:50, 8:38.
Park: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:30 and 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:15, 9:15. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:53, 7:53.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sporting Blood," Roland Young. "Public Deb No. 1." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 2:03, 8:15. Also short subjects.
MALDEN — Granada: "Boomtown." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30
Mystic: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford 2:15, 7, 9:35. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "La Conga Nights." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 1:45, and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:06, 9:31. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Safri," and Gambling on the High Seas." 1:30, and 7:30.
Medford: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 7:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great McGinty," "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flyn. "Sporting Blood," Ronald Colman. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Dean Jagger. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dance, Girl, Dance," L. Hayward. "One Crowded Night."
Strand: "House Across the Bay," George Raft. "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bro. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Courageous Dr. Christian." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol: "I Love You Again," "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Hidden Gold." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.
Broadway: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Millionaires in Prison." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 6:30.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 9. "Half a Sinner," 2:09, 7:54.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2-11.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 3 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "You Can't Fool Your Wife." 3 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Love You Again." Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Gavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily except Sunday.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great McGinty," "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 3:26, 8. "Queen of the Mob." Ralph Bellamy. 2:15, 6:52, 9:46.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, First Floor Gallery—Opening exhibition by Art Club members. Through Nov. 2.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Prize winning photographs. Through Nov. 5.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of bookplates used by the Boston Public Library. Through Nov. 2. Exhibition of Ship Cancellations and Navy Posters and Pictures. Through Nov. 3.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Millard Sheets. Through Oct. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Marion E. Dougherty. Through Nov. 8.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of master paintings old and modern from the Mortimer Brandt Gallery of New York. Oct. 29 to Nov. 9.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Maud Morgan and John Pike. Through Nov. 16.

Ross Galleries, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through Nov. 9.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street — Winslow Homer exhibition, through Nov. 2. Paintings by William James, Jr. Through Nov. 9.

Twentieth Century—Exhibition by artist members of the Twentieth Century Association.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily except Sundays and holidays. Chiaroscure woodcuts, bequests of Horace M. Swope. Through Nov. 1.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Opening Oct. 1. Japanese Doll House; Seeds and Their Travels; Live Museum, featuring a 57-pound snapping turtle. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Print Dept.: Mexican Hawaiian prints. Through October. Special Galleries: Three centuries of American prints. Through Nov. 16.

Hedgerow Theater Plans

The Hedgerow Theater of Moylan-Rose Valley, Pa., founded by Jasper Deeter 17 years ago, plans to bring its company and its repertory to Broadway for the first time, next autumn. The Hedgerow is notable for its year-round production schedule and for the fact that its repertory consists of 142 classical and modern plays. The company has toured through more than half the United States and has been on the point of coming to New York more than once. Failure to achieve satisfactory arrangements with New York producers is said to have prevented the debut. With Claire Leonard as Hedgerow's New York representative, the group now plans to establish itself on Broadway under its own management.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE

WILBUR 2 WKS. ONLY • BEG. MON. EVE., NOV. 4 • Seats Thursday
THE THEATER GUILD PRESENTS THE GILBERT MILLER PRODUCTION OF
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES IN RETIREMENT
By Edward Percy and Reginald Denham
with ESTELLE WINWOOD • ISOBEL ELSOM and PATRICK O'MOORE
"BEST MURDER MYSTERY MELODRAMA IN YEARS" WALTER WINCHELL
Second Subscription Play of the Theater Guild and The American Theater Society
Eves. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. & Sat Mats. $1.10 to $2.20 Tax Incl.

PLYMOUTH • Opens Monday • 8:30 ONE WEEK ONLY
A GEORGE ABBOTT PRODUCTION
THE WHITE-HAIRED BOY A MADCAP COMEDY
by CHARLES MARTIN & BEATRICE KAUFMAN
Prices: Eves., $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c Thurs. & Sat. Mats., $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c

SHUBERT • Opens Tonight, 8:30
Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun!
NIGHT OF LOVE
New Musical Play • Score by Robert Stolz
Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth with Marguerite Namara and others
EVES. $2.30 to $1.10; MATS. WED. 55c to $2.20; SAT. 55c to $2.75, tax incl.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | Phone Com. 4420 | Eves. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Eves. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

COPLEY • 2 Weeks • OPENS TONIGHT
RUTH GORDON in "HERE TODAY"
By GEORGE OPPENHEIMER
With a Distinguished Broadway Cast
Eves.: 55c to 2.20. Mats.: 55c to 1.65. Tax Incl.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
TOO MANY GIRLS
LUCILLE BALL RICH. CARLSON ANN MILLER
• COMM • BABY SANDY • SANDY GETS HER MAN
Latest "INFORMATION PLEASE"

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
20c Till 1:00 plus 3c Def. Tax
CARY GRANT • MARTHA SCOTT
in "THE HOWARDS OF VIRGINIA"
Also: 'DULCY' Ann Sothern

FENWAY KENMORE
777 BEACON ST. NEAR KENMORE SQ.
Deanna DURBIN IT'S A DATE
MAT. 25c EVE. 35c
Also — ONE MILLION B. C.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Pat O'Brien
"KNUTE ROCKNE ALL AMERICAN"
Also "Calling All Husbands"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Dorothy Lamour—Robert Preston
"MOON OVER BURMA"
Also: "WORLD IN FLAMES"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in his new comedy
The Great DICTATOR
Released thru United Artists
CAPITOL, B'way and 51st St. — Continuous performances. Doors open 10 A. M. (exc. Sun.) 75c before 5 P. M. (Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Before 3 P. M.), $1.10 afterwards. Midnite show every night. Tax included. ASTOR—B'way and 45th St.—Seats on sale for today's Mat. Reserved seats Mat. at 2:45, 75c to $1.10. Eves. at 8:45, $1.10 to $2.20. Extra Mid. show Sat. and 6 P. M. Sun. (also Sat. Sun. and Hol. Mats.) 75c to $1.65. Tax Included.

DON AMECHE • BETTY GRABLE • CARMEN MIRANDA
'Down Argentine Way'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave., New York City
GARY COOPER in THE WESTERNER
ON GREAT STAGE: "In the Mood"—produced by Russell Markert
Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment," N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS PICKENS Jane Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. $2.40 Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day—$1.10 to $2.75
"A production of modern enchantments."—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center CO 5-5474
Evgs. incl. Sundays, $1.65—$1.10 to $2.75.
Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. No Monday Perfs.

Decisive Games of National Football Campaign Are Scheduled for November

Undefeated Field Now Limited To Dozen or More Major Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—It's a football tradition back to the days of long-haired linemen and turtle-neck sweaters that November brings the decisive games of the season.

There's nothing to change that idea in this week's card, although September and October games already have eliminated all but a dozen or two teams as contenders for the national crown. There's a chance that about half the survivors will go down this week end.

The weekly survey shapes up something like this:

East — Cornell's 21-7 triumph over Ohio State advanced the Big Red team a little farther along the national title trail. With Penn eliminated by a 14-0 loss to Michigan, Cornell is the only "Ivy League" team in the national picture except possibly Navy. The Midshipmen looked good in beating Yale 21-0, but they haven't faced Cornell's schedule. Next Saturday the Ithacans figure to beat Columbia, eliminated from the undefeated class by a 3-0 last-minute defeat by Syracuse, but it won't likely be a big margin. Navy's encounter with Penn should be a make-or-break affair for both teams.

Weak Schedule Hurts

Unbeaten Boston College, also hurt by a weak schedule, plays its strongest foe in three weeks when it plays Manhattan, 10-6 victim of Duquesne last Friday. Georgetown, 26-0 winner over New York University, takes on Syracuse. Lafayette, 19-0 conqueror of Army, and Penn State, which beat Temple 18-0, face Washington and Jefferson and South Carolina, respectively.

Taking tradition into account, the Army-Notre Dame, Harvard-Princeton and Yale-Brown games should be among the week's big attractions. But Army this year doesn't figure to cause trouble for mighty Notre Dame, whose fourth-straight win was 26-0 over Illinois. Princeton, which recovered to trim Rutgers 28-13, looks better than Harvard, loser to Dartmouth 7-6, and even Brown's 9-6 win over Holy Cross won't make the Yale game important.

Intersectional attractions include Fordham, upset 9-6 by St. Mary's of California, against North Carolina, 14-13 loser to Tulane; Duquesne - Marquette, West Virginia-Washington and Lee. Dartmouth-Sewanee and, on Friday, George Washington-Wake Forest and Villanova-Kansas.

Gophers Have Program

Midwest—If Minnesota is as powerful as its 34-6 victory over Iowa indicates, the next two weeks should prove it. Next Saturday the Gophers encounter Northwestern, which beat Indiana 20-7 without Bill deCorrevont, and the next week they face Michigan, which is taking a week off to get ready.

Other Big Ten games this week are comparatively unimportant. They are Iowa vs. Purdue, 14-13 loser to Wisconsin, Ohio State vs. Indiana and Wisconsin vs. Illinois.

The Big Six, however, has one of those crucial games—Oklahoma against Nebraska. They're tied for the lead after the Cornhuskers trimmed Missouri 20-7 and the Sooners beat Iowa State by the same count. The winner figures to go right on to the championship. Kansas State, 20-0 winner over Kansas, meets Michigan State, which played Santa Clara to a scoreless tie.

A major "independent" game sends unbeaten Detroit, 10-0 winner over Villanova Sunday, against Tulsa, Missouri Valley Conference leader and 7-0 conqueror of Texas Christian.

Vols and Clemson

South—Unbeaten Tennessee and Clemson are making the pace in their conferences but neither has the race sewed up yet. Mississippi State, which beat North Carolina State 26-10, and Mississippi, 21-20 upset victim of Arkansas, both are unbeaten in the Southeastern circuit. L. S. U., 7-0 victor over Vanderbilt, may be good enough to bother the Volunteers Saturday. Mississippi encounters Vanderbilt this week and Mississippi State plays Southwestern of Memphis.

Clemson plays Tulane, rallying from a bad start and winner over North Carolina. Duke's Blue Devils, also undefeated in the Southern Conference, meet another Southeastern team, Georgia Tech, beaten 16-7 by Auburn. Georgia, which tied Kentucky 7-7 Friday, faces Auburn, North Carolina State plays Furman and Virginia Military tackles William and Mary in other title games in the two conferences.

Southwest—The upset of Texas by Rice, 13-0, disposed of one threat to the Texas Aggies supremacy in the Southwest Conference but Southern Methodist still is in the way. The Mustangs, tied by Pitt but otherwise in the clear, were idle last week while the Aggies were hard pressed to beat Baylor 14-7. This week the Aggies play Arkansas and S. M. U. meets Texas. T. C. U. and Baylor clash in a consolation game while Rice tapers off against Texas A. and I. Of the strong non-conference teams, Texas Tech plays Miami in Florida Friday and Hardin-Simmons meets West Texas Teachers.

Stanford-Washington

Rocky Mountain — Colorado, 62-0 winner over Wyoming, is the unchallenged Big Seven leader since Utah, smarting from an unexpected loss, bounced back to whip Denver 25-14. If the Buffs can get past Utah this week all should be clear sailing. Utah State, which played a scoreless tie against Idaho, meets Brigham Young in this week's other conference game. Colorado College, unbeaten Rocky Mountain Conference leader, encounters Western State, 13-0 winner over Little Regis.

Pacific Coast—Although Stanford preserved its unbeaten-untied status by conquering Southern California 21-7, the Indians can't be crowned champions until after their game with Washington Nov. 9. The Huskies just scraped past California, 7-6 and will have a week's rest while Stanford plays U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles. The Uclans haven't won a game all season but haven't been beaten by more than one touchdown, losing 7-0 to Oregon State last week. Other games Saturday are California-Oregon State, Idaho-Washington State and Oregon-Montana.

College Football Results

Results Oct. 26

By the Associated Press

East

Dartmouth 7, Harvard 6.
Lafayette 19, Army 0.
Navy 21, Yale 0.
Brown 9, Holy Cross 6.
Cornell 21, Ohio State 7.
Boston College 55, St. Anselm's 0.
Carnegie Tech 14, Case (O.) 0.
Catholic U 13, W. Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Syracuse 3, Columbia 0.
Colgate 31, Mississippi College 0.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 9, Fordham 6.
Penn State 18, Temple 0.
Bloomsburg (Pa.) T. 24, Shippensburg (Pa.) T. 14.
Alfred 8, Brooklyn 0
Susquehanna 14, City Col. New York 7.
Trinity 20, Coast Guard 14.
Bowdoin 13, Colby 13 (tie.)
Buffalo 7, Connecticut 6.
Cortland (N. Y.) T. 13, Clarkson 0.
Delaware 19, Drexel 0.
Dickinson 6, Roanoke 0.
Franklin-Marshall 24, Gettysburg 0.
Haverford 20, Johns Hopkins 7.
Hobart 42, Kenyon (O.) 0.
Penn Military 19, Lebanon Valley 18.
Lehigh 12, Hampden-Sydney 7.
Am. International 27, Lowell Textile 0.
Bates 7, Maine 6.
Marshall 50, Scranton 6.
Massachusetts St. 12, Worcester Tech 6.
Hofstra 46, Hyannis (Mass.) T. 0.
Muhlenberg 15, Ursinus 6.
Georgetown 26, New York University 0.
Norwich 38, Middlebury 7.
Princeton 28, Rutgers 13.
Rensselaer Poly 12, Union 0.
Springfield 13, St. Lawrence 6.
Oberlin 14, Swarthmore 13.
Vermont 33, New Hampshire 13.
New Britain (Conn.) T. 13, Wagner 12.
Washington College 13, Juniata 7.
Wesleyan 14, Amherst 6.
Williams 22, Tufts 20.
Millersville (Pa.) T. 20, Blue Ridge 6.
Clarion T. 25, California (Pa.) T. 6.
E. Stroudsburg (Pa.) T. 3, Montclair (N. J.) T. 0.
Bethany (W. Va.) 14, Geneva 13.
Moravian 66, Hartwick 0.
Rochester 12, Hamilton 7.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 14, Mansfield T. 0.
Bergen Junior 13, New York Aggies 0.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) T. 27, Grove City T. 7.
Upsala 7, Northeastern 6.
Kent State (Ohio) 31, Wash. & Jeff. 7.
Waynesburg 13, W. Liberty (W. Va.) T. 0.
Thiel 6, Westminster 6.
Kutztown (Pa.) T. 56, Army Ordnance 0.
Alliance 19, Edinboro (Pa.) T. 7.

South

Tennessee 14, Florida 0.
Auburn 16, Georgia Tech 7.
Tulane 14, North Carolina 13.
Furman 40, Davidson 7.
Louisiana State 7, Vanderbilt 0.
Mississippi State 26, N. C. State 10.
Duke 23, Wake Forest 0.
Richmond 9, Virginia Military 7.
William and Mary 13, Virginia 6.
Wofford 19, Randolph-Macon 0.
Mercer 45, Erskine 6.
Wabash 0, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Howard 13, Southwestern (Tenn.) 7.
Virginia Tech 21, Washington and Lee 0.
The Citadel 25, Oglethorpe 6.
Union (Ky.) College 19, Tusculum 7.
Mississippi Southern 35, Spring Hill 6.
Western Ky. Tch. 13, Mid. Tenn. Tch. 0.
Arkansas 21, Mississippi U. 20.

Midwest

Michigan 14, Pennsylvania 0.
Notre Dame 26, Illinois 0.
Northwestern 20, Indiana 7.
Minnesota 34, Iowa 6.
Wisconsin 14, Purdue 13.
Nebraska 20, Missouri 7.
Texas Tech 26, Marquette 13
Santa Clara 0, Michigan State 0 (tie).
Kansas State 20, Kansas 0.
Oklahoma 20, Iowa State 7.
Dayton U. 7, Cincinnati U. 0.
Western Reserve 47, Miami (O.) 6.
Ohio University 0, Ohio Wesleyan 0 (tie).
Hiram 28, Allegheny 0.
Wooster 14, Muskingum 3.
Bowling Green 7, Capital 7 (tie).
Ohio Northland 53, Ashland 0.
Denison 13, Marietta 6.
Heidelberg 18, Mount Union 7.
Alma 19, Kalamazoo 2.
Wittenberg 20, Lawrence Hech 0.
Toledo 12, Western (Mich.) Teachers 0.
Arizona 24, Oklahoma A. and M. 0.
Grinnell 13, Cornell (Iowa) 9.
Washington U. (Mo.) 27, Butler 19.
St. John's 19, St. Olaf 0.
Carleton 10, Rinon 0.
Evansville 14, Depauw 12.
Indiana State 31, Franklin 6.
Rose Poly 47, Earlham 0.
Manchester 28, Hanover 6.
St. Joseph's 24, Central Normal 6.
North Dakota 24, North Dakota State 0.
South Dakota 26, South Dakota State 0.
Central (Iowa) 12, Luther 7.
Iowa State Tchrs. 13, Kans. St. Tchrs. 6.
Yankton College 14, Sioux Falls Coll. 0.
Assumption 6, Adrian 0.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 19, Ferris Inst. 7.
Hope 6, Hillsdale 6 (tie).
River Falls (Wis.) T. 19, Eau Claire T. 8.
Carthage 6, Monmouth 0.
Peru (Neb.) T. 7, Wayne 7 (tie).
Lake Forest 14, James Millikin 6.
Beloit 14, Knox 6.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 25, William Pern College 0.
DeKalb 12, Wheaton 6.
Loras 27, Upper Iowa 6.
Morningside 10, Omaha U. 7.
Illinois College 19, Elmhurst 0.

Southwest

Tulsa 7, Texas Christian 0.
Texas A. & I. 38, Daniel Baker 6.
Texas A. & M. 14, Baylor 7.
Rice 13, Texas 0.
Arkansas St. 13, Austin Peay Normal 0.

Rocky Mountain

Colorado 62, Wyoming 0.
Colorado State 7, New Mexico 6.
Utah 25, Denver 14.
Nevada 45, Eastern New Mexico 6.
Utah State 0, Idaho 0 (tie).
Montana 13, Gonzaga 10.
Montana State 7, Greeley State 0.
Western State 13, Regis 0.

Far West

Stanford 21, Southern California 7.
Washington 7, California 6.
Loyola (Calif.) 20, Col. of the Pacific 0.
Ore. St. 7, Univ. Calif. at Los Angeles 0.
Oregon 6, Washington State 6 (tie).

Results Oct. 27

Detroit 10, Villanova 0.
Long Island 14, St. Mary's (Texas) 7.
La Salle 20, Mount St. Mary's 0.
Xavier 20, John Carroll 0.
Creighton 0, San Francisco 0, (tie).
St. Francis (Pa.) 51, De Sales 6.

Southern Conference

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Clemson	3	0	0	86	20
Duke	2	0	0	46	6
North Carolina	2	1	0	40	26
Furman	2	1	0	76	33
Richmond	2	1	0	22	17
Wake Forest	2	2	0	31	62
North Carolina St	3	2	0	64	39
William and Mary	1	1	0	20	20
Washington and Lee	1	1	0	3	21
Va. Military Inst.	1	2	0	20	39
Virginia Tech	1	2	0	41	33
South Carolina	0	1	0	12	21
Citadel	0	1	0	7	34
Davidson	0	4	0	31	225
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0

Wide Assortment —By Mun'

Big Train Now Headed Toward 'Major League'

GERMANTOWN, Md., (AP)—He always "pitched to win"—and it's no different now when baseball's "Big Train" again is pointed toward Washington and the "Major League."

This time Walter Johnson—in the political "minors" as a Montgomery County Commissioner—is trying to crash the big time as a U. S. Representative on the Republican ticket.

It cost him 50 cents to win the race for Commissioner. His major expenditure now in running against Rep. William D. Byron is baseball talk at way-stations and farms in county campaigns.

For 21 years—until 1927—Johnson pitched for the Washington Senators, hurling a record of 113 shut-out games. Later he was manager for Newark in the International League, the Senators, and then the Cleveland Indians.

His campaign talk—like his famous fast ball — cuts straight across the plate.

He will tell an audience "there are many things to talk about," then stress homely "trust" and "hard work" as his campaign issues.

Johnson said he had to be "persuaded" to run for Congress, and denies "stories" that "I don't care whether I win. I never pitched a game in my life that I didn't want to win. Anyone who says I don't want to win the race for Congress isn't telling the truth."

He doesn't know "whether I'll make a good Congressman." Some ballplayers have, he says, and "I'm going to do my best."

Johnson has a farm at Germantown and can talk farm problems. But mostly he simply swaps baseball tales with voters, and leaves political campaigning to county party leaders. The "Big Train" says he's never asked anyone to vote for him.

Princeton Sailors Win Another Regatta

By the Associated Press

Princeton University sailors Bob Cox and Stewart Pardee rolled up a 71 point total Oct. 27 to lift the Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a colorful sailing regatta in the Charles River Basin.

Last spring Princeton won the Morss Trophy from M. I. T. on the same waters and this latest victory gave the Tigers the two most important intercollegiate sailing trophies for the year.

M. I. T. skippers Jerome Coe and Richard Knapp led the qualifying round with a 65 point total, Princeton finishing second.

In the finals Harvard was second with 67 points and the United States Coast Guard Academy third with 61. Dartmouth sailors were fourth with 60 and M. I. T. and Northeastern tied for fifth at 57.

Other point totals were Navy, 47; Brown, 44; Michigan, 40; Williams, 39; Boston University, 34, and Tufts, 11.

American League

	W	L	T	Pts	Opp Pts
Columbus	5	1	0	83	44
Boston	4	2	0	87	45
Milwaukee	4	3	0	110	39
New York	2	3	0	90	71
Buffalo	1	4	0	24	77
Cincinnati	0	5	0	34	152

Results Oct. 27

Columbus 17, Cincinnati 7.
Milwaukee 14, Boston 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Buffalo at New York.
Boston at Milwaukee.
Columbus at Cincinnati.

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

At Phoenix, Ariz., Hollywood Bears 20, Phoenix Panthers 13.
At Los Angeles, Oakland Giants 6, Los Angeles Bulldogs 17.

Stanford Is Next on List For Hapless Uclan Eleven

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The University of California at Los Angeles Bruins this week are much like the pioneers coming to California through hostile Indian territory. They are headed for a meeting with the Stanford Indians, sensation of the Pacific Coast Conference this season, without adequate means to defend themselves. This was proved again Saturday when they lost to Oregon State College 7-0 at the Coliseum.

Virtually all football experts, before the season started, picked U. C. L. A. to be at least among the first three teams on the Coast. But so far they have managed to drop all five games they have played.

In losing these games, however, they have become a gridiron paradox. Meeting some of the strongest teams of the western part of the nation—Southern Methodist, Texas A. & M., and Oregon State—they have bowed by mighty narrow margins, despite the fact they played deplorably weak football. By every standard, they should have been overwhelmed in almost every instance.

Game Dragged

Saturday's game dragged throughout the afternoon with the Uclans apparently unable to put any zip in their playing, and the Beavers acting as if they felt it wasn't worthwhile to exert themselves unduly. But in the last 25 seconds of the game, the Bruins played inspired ball. They threw caution to the wind and brought the stands to their feet in thrilling expectation. Jackie Robinson took the ball on his 20-yard line, whipped it to Ned Mathews, who in turn lateralled to Jack Cohen, who tossed the ball to Ray Bartlett, carrying it a total of 26 yards.

One the next play, Leo Cantor shot a flat pass to Milton "Snuffy" Smith who ran to the Oregon State 43. Cantor then rifled another pass, but it was intercepted to end the game.

If the Bruins had played as unerringly during the first of the game, there might have been a different score on the record books.

The Bruin line still needs a lot of bolstering. Any time nine men can swarm around an opposing passer—yes, that happened once to Robinson—there must be something missing.

Team Collapsed

Robinson, the Bruin sparkplug, was only able to "spark" twice during the whole game. The first time he took the ball on his own 27-yard line and ran through most of the opposing team to his 47-yard line, but the Westwood boys collapsed before they were able to profit by the gain. Later, in the last quarter, shortly before the series of laterals in the closing seconds, he ran from his 29 to the Oregon State 42. This went for nought when Robinson's next pass was intercepted by Jim Busch on his own 40 and he ran it to the Bruin 15. The Beavers worked up to the 10-yard stripe and attemped a field goal, but failed.

The subject of field goals, as was mentioned previously, is highly important to the Bruins this season. It will be recalled that they have lost three games by those three points, so far. Therefore, the word has virtually been banned on the Westwood campus. The Orangemen tried twice to make field goals without success. But, if the Beavers had needed those scores to win the game, they were certain to have made them, the Uclans believe, as they ponder the justice of it all.

Kisselburgh Shines

When selecting individual stars, it is natural to pick out Jim Kisselburgh, the all-American fullback who is the Oregon State triple threat man. He is called upon for much of the work and he seldom lets his team down, but naturally this is possible because his team doesn't fail him. It was he who threw a pass to John Leovich in the second stanza from the 26-yard line for the lone score.

Bob Dethman, Don Durdan, Gene Gray, and Bob Olson were others responsible for the Beaver gains.

On the Bruin side of the ledger, Ted Forbes (who won the U. C. L. A. "Player of the Week" award), Leo Cantor, Ray Bartlett, and Ned Mathews get the nod. They worked. Practically all the gains they made resulted from their own efforts. Milt Smith at end also played heads-up ball.

So, Coach Babe Horrell is trying to stiffen up his boys' resistence in a valiant effort at least to keep the Stanford eleven from running up too high a score on the Bruins here Saturday.

Lucilo del Castillo Defeats Cooke, 2-1

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (AP)—The touring United States tennis team experienced its first upset yesterday when the veteran Argentine player, Lucilo del Castillo, trounced Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 0-6, 7-5, 6-3 during an exhibition series.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke downed the Argentine women's champion, Felisa Piedrola, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0.

The doubles match was called because of darkness after the United States pair of Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, and the Argentines, Augusto Zappa and Alejo Russel, had divided four sets.

* * *

A team of United States tennis stars easily defeated a collection of Argentine net leaders Saturday in an exhibition match.

McNeill topped Heraldo Weiss 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, the last game being the hardest fought of all the matches.

Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mary Teran 6-3, 6-1, Guernsey stopped Americo Cattaruzza 6-3, 6-4, and Cooke paired with his bride, the former Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, to vanquish Adriano Zappa and Felisha Piedrola 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At New York: Brookhattan 2, Paterson 1.
At Brooklyn: Brooklyn Hispano 4, Baltimore S. C. 4, tie.
At Kearny: N. J. Scots-Americans 1, Philadelphia Passons 0.
At Philadelphia: German-Americans 2, Kearny Irish-Americans 1.
At Baltimore: Baltimore Americans 3, St. Mary's Celtics 2.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

At Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue 25, Wisconsin 32.
At Amherst, Mass.: Mass. State 18, Worcester Tech 43.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: Maryland 33, North Carolina 26.
At Bethany, W. Va.: Ohio University 18, Bethany 36.
At New Haven: Yale 32, M. I. T. 30.

Thirty-Eight Teams Untied And Unbeaten

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Football followers found a lot of upsets in last Saturday's games, but 38 college teams, mostly small ones, still are asking where they took place.

These 38 still are undefeated and untied after having played from three to six games apiece. All but four of them added to their victory records during the past week and only 16 who were members of this select group a week ago were eliminated. There's one addition to the list, Pacific Lutheran College of Washington, whose record didn't come to light until the past week.

The big fellows who dropped from the list over the week end were Mississippi, which held the top spot a week ago, Texas, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Fordham and Columbia. Three others lost out by being held to ties—Fresno State of California, Peru (Neb.) Teachers, and Colby of Maine.

The undefeated and untied teams:

Team	Won	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Kent State (O.)	6	152	13
St. Ambrose (Ia.)	6	106	0
Boston College	5	215	27
Georgetown	5	178	16
Tennessee	5	187	12
Clemson	5	150	20
Eastern Kentucky Teachers	5	138	20
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers	5	133	0
Heidelberg (O.)	5	132	25
Michigan	5	130	14
Texas A. and M.	5	129	20
Alma (Mich.)	5	128	9
Moravian (Pa.)	5	123	9
Lafayette	5	120	20
Detroit	5	118	7
Millersville (Pa.) Teachers	5	107	18
Franklin-Marshall	5	103	33
Indiana (Pa.) Teachers	5	103	12
Stanford	5	94	27
Albion (Mich.)	5	92	16
Rensselaer Polytech	5	90	20
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Junior	5	86	6
Alfred (N. Y.)	5	86	6
Navy	5	85	13
Bethany (W. Va.)	5	84	20
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Teach.	5	79	33
Notre Dame	4	138	27
Cornell	4	133	13
Pacific Lutheran	4	129	19
Northwestern	4	93	17
Oberlin (O.)	4	90	37
Colorado College	4	87	28
New Britain (Conn.) Teach.	4	84	15
Hardin-Simmons	4	79	19
Minnesota	4	79	34
Penn State	4	78	13
Wittenberg (O.)	4	55	6
Long Island	3	26	7

Harmon Leads In Scoring Race With 87 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Michigan stopped Pennsylvania's Frank Reagan last Saturday but Penn couldn't stop Michigan's Tommy Harmon. So today Harmon is father ahead than ever in the national football scoring race.

His one touchdown and two extra points against the Quakers brought his season's total to 87 points—12 touchdowns, as many conversions and a field goal. Reagan remained in second with 61 points but his hold on that spot was threatened by a couple of small college players who just broke into the list, Thurmon Jones of Abilene Christian in Texas with 57 points and Charles Larson of Culver-Stockton in Missouri with 56.

The sectional leaders:

Western Conference

Player and Team	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	Tot
Tom Harmon Michigan	hb	5	12	12	1	87

East

Frank Reagan Pennsylvania	hb	4	10	1	0	61

Texas Conference

Thurmon Jones Abilene Christian	fb	5	8	9	0	57

Midwest Small Colleges

Charles Larson Culver-Stockton	hb	6	9	2	0	56

Big Seven

Leo Stasica Colorado	hb	5	8	0	0	48

Southeastern Conference

Noah Mullins Kentucky	hb	6	7	0	0	42
Merle Hapes Mississippi	fb	6	7	0	0	42

Southern Conference

Tony Gallovich Wake Forest	hb	6	6	5	0	41

Far West

Marvin Harshman Pacific Lutheran	hb	4	6	3	0	38

Big Six

John Martin Oklahoma	fb	4	6	0	0	36

Missouri Valley Conference

Jack Faubion Oklahoma A. & M.	fb	6	6	0	0	36

Rocky Mountain Conference

Bobby Flieger Greeley State	hb	4	4	7	0	31

Pacific Coast Conference

Frank Albert Stanford	qb	5	3	9	0	27

Southwest Conference

John Kimbrough Texas A. & M.	fb	5	4	0	0	24
Jimm Watt Baylor	hb	5	4	0	0	24

Skaters Elect

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Ted Young of St. Louis, Mo., yesterday was elected president of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States at the annual meeting of the board of control.

Other officers chosen were Peter Miller, Chicago, first vice-president; Grover Peterson, Milwaukee, Wis., second vice-president; John Shannon, Troy, N. Y., third vice-president, and La Mar Otteson, St. Louis, secretary-treasurer.

The board announced that the 1941 North American outdoor speed skating championships will be held at Schenectady, N. Y., from Jan. 31 to Feb. 2. Other 1941 meets announced were the New York Silver Skates Derby, New York City, Feb. 3, and the Western open, Chicago, Jan. 19.

The board voted to hold next year's meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

At Detroit: Indianapolis (Amn) 3, Detroit (Natl) 3.
At St. Hyacinthe, Que. Montreal (National) 1, New Haven (American) 0.
At Hershey, Pa.: Boston Bruins 6, Hershey Bears 4.

Chicago Bears Great Team Say Pro Football Coaches

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—All the returns are not in, but it begins to look as if the Chicago Bears might be football's "super team" after all.

The mighty Bears commanded nationwide attention a month ago when they laid a resounding 41-10 shellacking on the far-famed championship Green Bay Packers. A subsequent setback at the hands of the under-rated Chicago Cardinals quickly deflated them.

However, since then the Bears, growing stronger each week, have won four in a row, the latest a decisive 37-to-21 triumph over the New Yeark Giants Sunday. Thus the Bears have crushed both the national pro champions and the eastern titleholders although Owner-Coach George Halas admits the club still has to reach its efficiency peak.

Greatest Collection

Jock Sutherland, Brooklyn coach, says the Bears are the greatest collection of football players he ever saw, and Dutch Clark, Cleveland coach, concurs in this extravagant estimate.

The Bears poured over four touchdowns and a 52-yard field goal for a 30-0 lead over the Giants before the New Yorkers tallied. Gary Famiglietti scored once, Harry Clark twice, and Ray McLean once before Walt Neilson hit pay dirt for the easterners late in the second period. The Bears eased off to one touchdown in the second half while a belated aerial attack netted the Giants two more.

This week the Bears engage the Packers in Chicago in a contest that should decide whether the Bears will have a waltz or a real tussle for western honors the remainder of the season.

Nobody has tabbed Washington as a "super team" but they keep right on winning, chalking up their sixth straight victory Sunday, maintaining an undefeated record with a 20-14 victory over Detroit. Dick Todd reeled off a 61-yard run in the fourth period to produce the margin after the Lions had gone ahead, 14-13.

103,441 Spectators

Green Bay, playing at Milwaukee, breezed to a 24-to-3 victory over hapless Pittsburgh after being held to a 10-3 count for three periods. The Chicago Cardinals defeated Cleveland, 17 to 7. John Hall ran 50 yards with an intercepted pass to break a 7-7 tie and Lou Zontini added a field goal for insurance.

Brooklyn moved ahead of New York in the eastern division with a 21-to-7 decision Saturday night over Philadelphia, the Eagles' seventh straight defeat.

The five week-end games drew a total of 103,441, a throng of 44,219 swarming for the Bears-New York battle.

League standings:

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Washington	6	0	0	187	85
Brooklyn	4	2	0	106	67
New York	3	2	1	87	89
Pittsburgh	1	5	2	43	131
Philadelphia	0	7	0	93	170

Western Division

Chicago Bears	5	1	0	129	73
Green Bay	4	2	0	137	107
Detroit	3	3	1	93	65
Cleveland	2	4	0	82	102
Chicago Cardinals	2	4	2	100	149

Results Oct. 27

Chicago Bears 37, New York 21.
Washington 20, Detroit 14.
Green Bay 24, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago Cardinals 17, Cleveland 7.

Next Sunday's Schedule

New York at Brooklyn; Detroit at Cleveland; Green Bay at Chicago; Pittsburgh at Washington.

Eastern Skiers Elect Dr. Elmer Of Bellows Falls

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., was elected president of the Eastern Amateur Ski Association at the conclusion of the association's two-day convention here yesterday.

Other officers elected were: D. N. Burckett, Boston, first vice president; Larry E. Briggs, Amherst, Mass., second vice president; Margaret Neyland, Bellows Falls, Vt., secretary and assistant treasurer, and Harry G. Pollard Jr., Lowell, Mass., treasurer.

The association voted the 1941 eastern jumping, cross-country and combined championships to the Winnipesaukee Ski Club, Gilford, N. H. Dates for the championships were set for March 8 and 9.

Next year the convention will be held in New York City.

Three hundred and fifty delegates from 151 clubs in nine Eastern states attended the convention.

American Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Standing of the American Pro Football Association:

Club	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Wilmington	5	1	1	102	19
Paterson	4	2	0	65	70
Newark	3	3	0	104	88
Long Island	3	4	0	54	99
Jersey City	2	3	1	31	26
Providence	1	5	0	26	100

Results Oct. 27

Paterson 16, Jersey City 7.
Newark 23, Providence 0.
Long Island 6, Wilmington 3.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Newark at Jersey City.
Long Island at Paterson.
Wilmington at Providence.

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
November 2, 1940

YOUTH AND A FREE AMERICA By O. H. Taylor
Search for a fresh basis of understanding between educators and college youth in an attempt to establish worth-while opinions regarding America's foreign policy.

WHY THE FLEET SHOULD GO TO SINGAPORE
A Washington View By Joseph G. Harrison
A Naval View By Cap. Frederick L. Oliver
The question of how large a show of force Uncle Sam should make to maintain the status quo in the Far East is discussed from two viewpoints.

BURMA ROAD: LIFELINE OF FREEDOM By William C. Johnstone
The end of the rainy season sees China's strategic road open to the operation of trucks carrying tons of supplies for Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

HAWAII LOOKS TOWARD STATEHOOD By Radford Mobley
Discussion of the Territory's long-standing hopes for statehood and the efforts of political groups for and against its consummation.

COAST GUARD STILL STANDING BY By Harlan Trott
Appraisal of the efficiency and valor of the United States Coast Guard on its 150th anniversary.

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Boston College Only Team to Produce Victory—Harvard Miscues Help Dartmouth

Close Endings Mark Three Local College Grid Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Eagles of Boston College probably have no wish to be grabby, but as the highest scoring major eleven in the country they might have spared a few points Saturday for the benefit of the other local teams.

Altogether the Eagles have run up a total of 215 points, including 55 at the expense of little St. Anselm's Saturday, and certainly they would not have missed the seven points which would have assured victory to Harvard, Tufts, and Northeastern.

All of which is a bit fantastic, of course, but the fact remains that the Crimson bowed to the Indians of Hanover by one point, 7-6, the Jumbos dropped their game to Williams by two points, 22-20, and the Huskies fell before Upsala by one point, 7-6.

But close scores or not, the week end added up to the most disastrous of the season for the local teams, for never before on the past five Saturdays has only one of the Boston teams been able to record a victory.

Brown Wins

In addition, Holy Cross, which by a stretch of the imagination can also be classed as a local team, also fell by the wayside, losing a 9-6 decision to a Brown eleven which was determined to earn its first win over the Crusaders since 1932. And in chalking up their victory, the Bruins completely outclassed the Purple in every department except passing, making 11 first downs for 236 yards to four for 63.

Other sections of New England saw the Little Three, State of Maine, and State of Vermont traditional round robins begin. In the Little Three, Wesleyan's powerful squad — which promised Coach Jack Blott the championship for the second consecutive year as a "parting present"—began on the right foot by trouncing Amherst 14-6. None of the teams play each other this week end, Wesleyan playing at Coast Guard, Williams going to Union, and Amherst host to Massachusetts State.

Tie in Maine

As it stands now, the State of Maine championship seems destined to remain for the third straight year in the hands of Colby and Bowdoin. Saturday the two teams, in an effort to break the tie, could do no better than tie each other 13-13, while Bates was overcoming Maine 7-6. Next week end Bowdoin goes to Lewiston to play Bates, while Colby travels to Orono to face Maine. The Vermont series opener found Norwich running wild over Middlebury 38-7.

Other New England games of interest found Yale dropping its first contest out of five to the Navy 21-0 and losing its third game out of four, Connecticut losing to Buffalo 7-6, and Vermont pulling a surprise by handing the strong University of New Hampshire squad a 33-13 beating.

Games Saturday

As far as next week end is concerned, local interest will center in the Harvard-Princeton, Tufts-Northeastern, and Boston College-Manhattan affairs. Boston University, which had an open date last Saturday, will continue its schedule with Western Reserve in Cleveland.

In other New England contests, Brown will play at Yale, and by its victory over Holy Cross is considered a favorite over the Elis; Sewanee comes up to give Dartmouth a breather before the Indians' contests with Princeton, Cornell, and Brown; while Holy Cross plays host to Colgate at Worcester. And inasmuch as Colgate drubbed Brown 20-3, the Crusaders seem to be due for a very trying afternoon.

* * *

To date the local schools have won 12 games, lost 11, and tied one. This record is a little better than it was at this time last year when it read 12 wins, 13 losses, and one tie.

Balance and Speed Seen For Hershey Hockey Six

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP) — Herb Mitchell, mild mannered maker of hockey champions, will "hang his hat" on speed and a well-balanced team to bring home a pennant for the Hershey Bears in the American Hockey League this season.

Reinforced by half a dozen up-and-coming youngsters purchased during the summer months, Coach Mitchell plans to present a fast-moving, streamlined combination he hopes will move to the top of the Western Division of the league and stay there until the final bell of the 1940-41 season.

Piloting championship teams has become a habit in the life of the Bears' mentor. As pilot of Canadian teams he annexed two titles and twice was runner-up. As coach of the Hershey amateur teams he brought home three championships—one of them the national amateur title.

First and Second

Since Hershey entered professional hockey the Bears have finished first and second in two seasons in the Western Division of the league.

"We are going to play wide open, hard hitting hockey this season," Mitchell said as his Bears worked out against the Boston Bruins, of the National Hockey League.

"That's what the fans want and we are going to try and please them. We believe the fans want action and scoring. Of course there may come a time when injuries force us to take the defensive but one can't tell that in advance."

In Nick Damore, the Bears believe they have one of the greatest net defenders in the league. Rolly Roulston, Howard Mackie and Hank Lauzon will be back on the defense line. During the summer months the Bears added to the defense Red Doran, formerly with Providence and high scoring defense man in the league last season, and Roger Jenkins, formerly of the New York Americans and for a time last season with Springfield.

Have Three Lines

The Bears will have three lines on which to depend for some quick scoring. The Pat McCreavy, Terry Reardon and Gordy Bruce line remains intact from last season and in pre-season practice looked good.

Gordy Pettinger, formerly of the Boston Bruins, and Harry Frost, who came up from the amateur ranks by way of Hershey will have Joe Krol, late of the New York Rangers, to fill out their combination.

In the third line is Wally Kilrea, star of last season; Bobby Kirk and Cliff Barton, formerly of Philadelphia. Vince Germann, another former Philadelphia player, will be available for center or right wing. His position will depend upon how the three combinations click under fire.

Officials believe war conditions will not seriously hamper the league for at least another year.

Barton is the only American-born player on the Hershey team. Eight others are citizens of the United States and registered for defense. The Canadian boys have all completed their required military training in their home country for at least a year.

"Here and there we may lose a boy called to the colors," Coach Mitchell admitted, "but I look for no serious interruption to the league schedule."

Motorcycle Title

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 28 (AP)—Louis Guanella, Oakland, won the 200-mile national motorcycle championship yesterday at Oakland speedway in 2h. 21m. 45s. Bill Mills of Berkeley, Calif., finished in second place, and Babe Tancrede, Woonsocket, R. I., was third.

Navy Harriers Win

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Led by Ted Walker and Earl Buckwalter, Navy's cross-country team Saturday won its annual quadrangular meet with Army, Princeton and Columbia over the five-mile Van Cortlandt Park course. The Middies scored 32 points, Army had 38, Princeton 51 and Columbia 89. Walker's time was 28.32.

Canadian Scores

TORONTO, Oct. 28 (CP)—Following are Saturday's Eastern Canadian football scores:

Interprovincial Rugby Union

Toronto 11, Ottawa 9.
Hamilton 12, Montreal 7.

Ontario Union, Senior

Toronto 12, Sarnia 2.
Hamilton 5, Camp Borden 0.

BULLETIN

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Alva Bradley announced today the Cleveland Indians "have decided not to renew Oscar Vitt's contract" as manager. Selection of a new pilot, Bradley added, will be made some time in the future.

The decision was announced by Bradley after a meeting of five of the club's nine directors. The baseball fraternity generally had believed Vitt's days were numbered after a mid-season player rebellion.

Local Grid Records

Boston College

40—Centre	0
27—Tulane	7
33—Temple	20
60—Idaho	0
55—St. Anselm's	0
215	27

Boston University

38—Norwich	7
15—Upsala	20
6—Manhattan	20
14—Cincinnati	0
73	33

Harvard

13—Amherst	0
0—Michigan	26
6—Army	6
6—Dartmouth	7
25	39

Tufts

16—Bowdoin	0
38—Middlebury	6
7—Bates	12
6—Brown	26
20—Williams	26
87	66

Northeastern

0—Rhode Island State	10
0—Vermont	7
0—American International	12
12—Springfield	7
12—Bates	3
6—Upsala	3
30	46

More Concern for Harvard Coaches

Wide World

Next on the program for the Harvards is the game this week end at the Stadium with the "Big Three" opponent, Princeton, invading. The Tigers have been beaten twice, by Navy and Penn, but figure to whip the Crimson. Above are four Tiger backs in conference with Coach Tad Wieman, left to right, Paul Busse, Bob Peters, Dave Allerdice and Bob Perina.

Scoring Close As Penn Back Fails in Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—An unprecedented crush for high scoring honors in eastern football has developed because of Penn's Frank Reagan failure to tally Saturday against Michigan.

The all-around star of the Quakers held onto his No. 1 scoring spot with 61 points, but bunched right behind him were Jackie Hunt of Marshall with 60, Walter Domina of Norwich with 59 and Frank Maznicki of Boston College's high-flying Eagles with 56.

Maznicki's total was inflated with 14 points he scored from tries after touchdowns.

This important scoring department, sometimes overlooked, has produced several specialists with amazing accuracy, in addition to Maznicki.

Nick Drahos of Cornell is one of the best, having placekicked an even dozen extra points. Lou Young of Dartmouth has accounted for 10, Warner Keaney of Rhode Island has booted seven extra points and three field goals.

The individual scoring leaders, showing position, touchdowns, points after touchdowns, field goals and total points:

Player, College	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Reagan, Penn	HB	4	10	1	0	61
Hunt, Marshall	HB	6	10	0	0	60
Domina, Norwich	HB	6	9	5	0	59
Maznicki, Boston C.	HB	5	7	14	0	56
Pielich, W. Liberty	HB	5	7	1	0	43
Hart, Bethany	FB	5	6	9	1	48
Fritchman, Moravian	HB	5	6	6	1	45
Kearns, E. Stroudsb'g	QB	5	7	2	0	44
Weist, Millersville	HB	5	7	0	0	42
Farrell, Lafayette	HB	5	7	0	0	42
Adamos, Concord	HB	5	6	6	0	42
Liebel, Norwich	E	6	5	6	1	39
Zirinsky, Lafayette	FB	5	4	6	3	39
Burton, Wagner	QB	4	6	2	0	38

Eastern Skiing

Jumping, Cross-Country

Dec. 21-22—Invitation cross-country and slalom, Franconia, N. H.; Dec. 30-Jan. 1—College week, Snobirds, Lake Placid, N. Y.; 11-12, open Giant Slalom and cross-country, Franconia Ski Club; 20, Eastern Slope Ski Club cross-country and slalom, North Conway, N. H.; 25-26, Greater Boston ski tournament, Mt. Hood, Melrose.

Feb. 2—Innitou S. R., jumping, Woburn; N. W. A. B. C. and veterans jumping and cross-country, Lebanon, N. H.; winter carnival, Concord, N. H.; 7-8, 31st annual Dartmouth winter carnival, Hanover, N. H.; 7-9, four-event interscholastics, Keene, N. H.; 8-9, Maine state championships, Rumford, Me.; 11-12, Lebanon-DOC "B" four-event meet; 14-16, winter carnival, Camden, Me.; 14-16, Middlebury College winter carnival; 22, jumping, Lancaster, Mass.; Norsemen S. C. junior tournament, 23, open invitation jump, Brattleboro, Vt.

March 1-2—Swedish Ski Club jumping and cross-country; Northern N. E. tournament, Pineland S. C., Andover, Me.; 8-9, U. S. Eastern amateur jumping and combined championships, Winnipesaukee Ski Club, Gilford, N. H.

April 4-6—Four-event tournament, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club, Vt.

Downhill and Slalom

Dec. 21-22—Open invitation cross-country, slalom, Franconia, N. H.; 29, New Year's downhill, Adirondack Mt. Club; Dec. 30-Jan. 1, college week, Snobirds, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Jan. 1—Berkshire interscholastics, Mt. Greylock Ski Club, Pittsfield; 11-12, open giant slalom, cross-country, Franconia, N. H.; Dartmouth B-Lebanon dual meet, Hanover, N. H.; Eastern slope invitation men's and women's slalom, North Conway, N. H.; 25, Bekshire interscholastics, Mt. Greylock Ski Club, Pittsfield; 26, Vermont men's and women's slalom championship, Otter S. C., Rutland, Vt.; 25-26, Greater Boston tournament, Mt. Hood S. C., Melrose; Chester O. C. carnival, Chester, Vt.; 26, Eastern slope annual cross-country and slalom, North Conway, N. H.; Massachusetts downhill, Thunderbolt S. C.; Massachusetts junior downhill, Worcester Ski Club.

Feb. 1-2—Winter carnival, Concord, N. H.; 1, women's New Hampshire slalom, Plymouth, N. H.; 2, open giant slalom, Eastern Slope Ski Club; 1-2, Vermont state open downhill, Mt. Mansfield S. C.; 7-8, 31st annual Dartmouth carnival; 7-9, Keene, N. H. winter carnival; 9, Fisk trophy race, Woodstock, Vt.; 14-16, winter carnival, Camden, Me.; Middlebury College winter carnival; 16, Massachusetts Class C downhill, Greenfield O. C.; 19-22, invitation tournament, Snobirds, Lake Placid, N. Y.; 22, Lancaster, Mass., tournament; 23, Mt. Greylock open trophy race; 23-23, Maine downhill-slalom, Bridgton, Me.; 22-23, Southern Vermont downhill and slalom, Manchester, Vt.; New York city interclub downhill and slalom, Pico Peak, Vt.

March 1-2—11th annual open team race, men, women, veterans, Ski Club Hochgebirge, Franconia, N. H.; 2, New Hampshire Class C downhill, Manchester, N. H.; second annual, Mt. Mosoliuke Class C downhill; Dartmouth O. C.; 9, seventh annual invitation downhill, A. M. C., Pinkham Notch, N. H.; 15-16, U. S. E. A. S. A. men's downhill-slalom, Franconia, N. H.; 23, fifth annual invitation downhill, Schussverein Ski Club, Bartlett, N. H.; 23, U. S. E. A. S. A. women's downhill and slalom, Bristol, N. H.; 29-30, Webber Cup and Willis Plate race, W. M. S. R., Pinkham Notch, N. H.

April 4-6—Open four-event individual, Mt. Mansfield S. C.; 6, Edson Memorial race, D. O. C. and A. S. C. of New York, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.; 13, Harvard-Dartmouth slalom; 26-27, Mt. Mansfield sugar slalom, men and women, open, Stowe, Vt.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Syracuse, N. Y.: Penn State 7, Syracuse 0.
At Amherst, Mass.: Mass. State 3, Trinity 2.
At Hoocken, N. J.: Stevens Tech 4, Lehigh 0.
At Middletown, Conn.: Amherst 8, Wesleyan 3.

Eastern Leaders Narrowed After Week End of Contests

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—At the halfway mark the eastern football leaders have narrowed down to Cornell, Boston College, Georgetown, Navy and Penn State.

These five teams, along with Lafayette and Franklin and Marshall of the smaller schools, were among 15 eastern elevens which emerged with their undefeated and untied banners unscathed from the week-end gridiron holocaust.

The Big Reds of Cornell justified the confidence placed in them by their Ivy League supporters with a 21-7 triumph over Ohio State and their achievement offset to some degree the 14-0 thumping Penn absorbed from Michigan in the day's principal intersectional affair.

Fordham Hit Dust

Fordham also hit the dust 9-6 in its annual fracas with the underrated Gaels of St. Mary's and Syracuse upset the previously untamed Columbia Lions 3-0 in two other outstanding tilts. In each of these surprises the margin of victory was a field goal, little Leland (Bunky) Morris dropkicking Syracuse's from the 32-yard line in the last 40 seconds of play.

Rutgers, which hadn't even been scored on previously, was whipped 28-13 by Princeton, but this hardly fell into the class of an upset.

Although Fordham fell by the wayside, the parade of the East's two other topnotch Catholic elevens rolled on uninterrupted as the Boston College Eagles overwhelmed little St. Anselm 55-0 and Georgetown University's Hoyas, undefeated in 21 games since 1937, stepped on the withering Violets of New York University, 26-0.

Navy asserted its strength again in a 21-0 victory over Yale as the Middies' sophomore backs put on an aerial show, while Penn State shut out Temple, 18-0.

Overpowered Army

Lafayette overpowered Army, 19-0 and the Diplomats of Franklin and Marshall walloped Gettysburg 24-0 to virtually clinch the Eastern Collegiate Conference championship.

Among the bigger elevens which already had been beaten, Brown stamped itself as a potent force in its own circles by coming from behind to beat Holy Cross, 9-6. Colgate's Red Raiders swamped Mississippi College, 31-0. Dartmouth downed Harvard, 7-6. Carnegie Tech found a winning level in beating Case, 14-0.

Little Moravian, one of the undefeated-untied machines, piled up the biggest score with a 66-0 massacre of Hartwick.

Catholic U. swept over West Virginia Wesleyan 13-0, Marshall mauled Scranton 50-6, and Wesleyan University's Cardinals conquered Amherst 14-6.

Counterbalancing the first defeats suffered by some teams, Lehigh and Delaware scored their first victories of the year, the former, 12-7 over Hampden-Sydney and the latter 19-0 against Drexel.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Oct. 29

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Military Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—6:45 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Csardas" Music; Liszt: Mephisto; Hungarian Folk songs; Soldier Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32meg. 29.5m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Piano Solo. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58., 31.3m.; GSD 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestral Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba, TGWA, 6.68meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News." (11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—National Defense period: code practice.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Around the Hub

Connecticut University harriers won the triangular cross-country meet between Boston University and Tufts on the Nickerson Field, Riverside, course Saturday. Seven Nutmeg staters crossed the finish line together to tie for first. The score: Connecticut 15; Boston U. 60; Tufts 65.

* * *

Frankie Darrah, Manchester, N. H. runner, displaying the colors of the Norfolk Y. M. A. of Roxbury, passed Johnny Kelley in the final mile to win the first annual 10-mile road race sponsored by the Arlington Trade Associates. Darrah was clocked in 50m. 14s.

* * *

The Adventurers' Club women's field hockey team, captained by Eileen Russell of Sargent College, scored a 2-to-1 triumph over the Arlington Club team, led by Gertrude Magee, to gain first-place standing with the Commonwealth Club, 1939 champion. The game took place on Buckingham Field in Cambridge, yesterday.

* * *

William R. Welch of Boston, secretary of the New England Division of the American Soccer League, Inc., was elected vice president of the organization at its annual meeting in New York over the week end. New England Division scores yesterday were: Fall River 3, Boston Celts 0; Scandinavians 4, Lucy Recs 3.

Detroit Wins Series

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Indianapolis Capitals of the American League, a minor circuit, salvaged a victory in the preliminary season series with the Detroit Red Wing major leaguers last night, 3 to 2, on Les Douglas' score in the last three minutes. Detroit won the first two games and the series, which was decided on a total score basis, 15 to 9.

Skaters Marry

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP)—Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, who won the Winter Olympic pairs figure skating championship in 1936 and world championships in 1936, 1937, and 1938, were married in Munich Saturday.

Miss Herber, 20, and Baier, 35, toured the United States in the winter of 1935.

Yale 150's Win

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Yale's unbeaten 150-pound football troupe knocked the Rutgers 150's out of the undefeated class Saturday, 12-6. It was Yale's second victory in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight League, and Rutgers' first setback in three league games.

Eastern Canadian Football Standings

(By The Canadian Press)

Interprovincial Union

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Ottawa	4	3	1	90	18	6
Toronto	4	3	1	43	63	6
Montreal	4	1	3	94	44	2
Hamilton	4	1	3	72	54	2

Ontario Union, Senior

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Toronto	4	4	0	82	8	8
Sarnia	4	3	2	40	35	4
*Hamilton	3	1	2	14	33	2
*Camp Borden	3	0	3	4	35	0

*Played to 10-10 draw Oct. 13 which ordered replayed.

Boston College Leads in Team High Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Football form took a flaying over the week end but the East still has no less than 15 college elevens that are unbeaten and untied.

Penn, Fordham, Columbia and Rutgers, among others, were beaten leaving the undefeated strata to such major powers as Cornell, Boston College, Navy, Georgetown and Penn State. Right in the same line are Lafayette and Franklin and Marshall.

Boston College's Eagles are at the top of the ratings as a powerhouse, because they have scored 215 points to 27 for their opponents while winning five consecutive games.

In the same number of victories the Georgetown Hoyas, who haven't been beaten in 21 games stretching back into 1937, have piled up 179 points and had just 16 scored against them.

Cornell, in winning four games, has outscored its foes 133 to 13.

The records of the leaders, showing games won, lost, tied, points scored and opponents' points:

College	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Boston College	5	0	0	215	27
Georgetown	5	0	0	178	16
Moravian	5	0	0	123	0
Lafayette	5	0	0	120	20
Millersville (Pa.)	5	0	0	107	18
Franklin and Marshall	5	0	0	103	22
Alfred	5	0	0	86	6
Navy	5	0	0	85	13
Bethany	5	0	0	84	20
Cornell	4	0	0	133	13

Election Deadlock

DOVER, Del., Oct. 28 (AP)—Eastern Shore Baseball League members deadlocked yesterday in the selection of a president, and adjourned after agreeing that Harry Russell, the incumbent, should hold the office until the next meeting in January.

Russell was nominated for a fourth term by Harry O'Donnell, manager of the Dover team, but J. R. Eddington of the Pocomoke club nominated J. O. Knotts of Federalsburg.

The vote was four to four.

Reuben Levin of Bennington, Vt., attended the meeting and said he expected to purchase the Salisbury Indians, the league champions this year.

He said he would visit Salisbury and inspect the park and club facilities, and make a final decision within "a day or two."

Fowler said there were no other changes discussed. Working agreements for the next year probably will not be made until after the Minor League Association meeting in Atlanta, Fowler said.

Fumbles and Interception Blot Out Crimson Chances

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the coaching days of Percy Haughton, Harvard would not have a fumbler on the squad and plays called were trained to protect a lead once established. Had Saturday's football game, won by Dartmouth, 7 to 6 over Harvard, been played in the Haughton era, the Crimson would have ended the Dartmouth winning streak against Harvard at six years instead of the string reaching its present seven.

The Big Green had not won a major game this season and had reached the Stadium with a record of one victory and three defeats. The invaders from New Hampshire were victory hungry and consequently a hard-fighting lot, but reward might not have been theirs had the Cambridge players not twice fumbled and called a needless play that resulted in a costly pass interception.

Neither team offered football such as is played by so-called big time teams. They lacked both speed and material of a good team. Defensively they were superior to their offense and both were so thoroughly scouted that a variety of defensive formations were overpowering to the offenses. Shifting five-and-six man lines took care of most of the ground attacks and the swirling cross winds made the pre-game offensive plans too hazardous.

Pass Rebounds

It was expected that Harvard would take to the air on attack with its best passer, Don McNicol, back in action and he started the game in place of Charley Spreyer. Instead of threatening Dartmouth with his passing he presented the Big Green with its one scoring opportunity. On the first play after the second-half kickoff his attempt to pass was partially blocked by Dartmouth's left end, Bob Krieger, and Dan Dacey intercepted on Harvard's 40-yard line and lugged it to the Crimson 20-yard line. Five plays tied the score.

There were mistakes in calling plays by both sides. The Big Green used the quick kick effectively all afternoon, but startled everyone including the coaches, kicking out of its own territory on fourth down from close formation early in the first period. It might easily have been blocked and probably should have. As it turned out that was the punt Fran Lee took on his own 18-yard line and ran 82 for the Harvard score. He skirted the sideline with key blocking provided by Burgy Ayres and Loren MacKinney.

Tossed Away Chances

Dartmouth also tossed away opportunity once with a rush when a pass might have been valuable —probably because of the wind. Harvard tried a pass that was a pure give away. MacKinney had been dropping back from his end position to do all the punting and on a fourth down Spreyer went into the punting position and the Big Green immediately sensed a fake kick and easily prevented damage.

The Harvard fumbles were costly. After the Dartmouth score Harvard gained in a kicking duel and began a possible march only to lose possession on a fumble on the Dartmouth 40-yard line. In the late stages of the game the Harvard offense began to roll moving from its own 12-yard line to midfield where another fumble brought an abrupt and disappointing end to hopes.

* * *

Neither team gained yardage impressively . . . Harvard's right end moved in and out of the shifting line . . . Dartmouth's tackle did likewise for five and six man line-ups . . . Apart from the scores, the outstanding feature of the game was MacKinney's booming left-footed kicks—for an average of 51 yards.

* * *

Little Joe Arico, 150-pounder, provided the offensive spark to the Dartmouth attack . . . Both captains played inspiring football . . . Fran Lee played his best game of football in a Harvard uniform . . . The Crimson is growing stronger defensively each game—and will need to be this week end against Princeton.

* * *

The victory will go far toward helping Dartmouth find itself . . . All told it was the best punting and tackling Harvard has shown in years . . . You cannot blame an intercepted pass and two fumbles on the coach . . . Only seniors in the Harvard line-up were Joe Koufman, end; Pete Elser, tackle; Don Lowry, guard; Sheldon Dietz, center; Capt. Joe Gardella, Bill Brown, and Mel Gordon—reassuring for next year.

* * *

Dartmouth will be hit harder by graduation—Krieger and Kelley, ends, will be gone as will Monty Winship, Stu May and Bob O'Brien, tackles; Dan Dacey, Captain Young and John Guenther, guards; Don Norton and Ray Hall, backs . . . On the Dartmouth touchdown march, the Krieger end-around 16-yard jaunt to the Harvard four-yard line, Hall threw a beautiful block to help.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15	Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Kokl's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Caners"
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Muse and Music"	Speech School
4:00	"Portia, Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Serenade"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Vocalist: organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance; Talk	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Music	Political Program	News Service	Alpiners
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Orin Root, Jr. talk	"Defend America"	"Fu Manchu": sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Political talk
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Voters' Committee	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Political talk
8:00	"Those We Love":	James Melton; Francia	"I Love a Mystery"	"Play-Broadcast": quiz	"Curtain Time": drama
8:15	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	dramatic sketch	program	and music
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"True or False"	Address by Henry A.	Sports Program
8:45	Shelton; war news	symphonic Orchestra	"True or False"	Wallace	Studio Program
9:00	Theater: Mickey	Thomas E. Dewey	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Democratic Rally from
9:15	Rooney, Judy Gar-	Thomas E. Dewey	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mechanics Building,
9:30	land in "Strike Up	Democratic State Com-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Massachusetts Republi-	Worcester, Mass.; talks
9:45	the Band"	mittee	Bob Strong's Orchestra	can State Committee	by major candidates
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Democratic National	Democratic Natl. Comm.:	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Committee: Secretary	President Roosevelt;	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	Wendell L. Willkie	Ickes and Senator	Secretary Ickes; Sena-	Ray Scott's Orchestra	Davis & Schwesler Orch.
10:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Wagner	tor Wagner	Ray Scott's Orchestra	Studio program
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; "Master-	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Navy Day Ceremonies	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	works of Music"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Swing Club	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Recording	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Tony Juanita, Buddy"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	Morning Watch	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Homes on the Land"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	Household talk	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	N. E. Cunboard"	Farm and home news
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Hits and Encores"	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	Studio program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Five Star News
12:00	Drawing of first	Drawing of first number	"Dark Victory"	Drawing of first number	Rhythm Revue, with
12:15	number in Nation-	in National Draft Lot-	"Musical Roundup"	in draft	popular orchest

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	418,070
1940 volume to date	165,236,725
1939 volume to date	221,832,768

Market Trend Easier, With Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Fractionally lower prices were posted for the majority of leaders in today's stock market, with a few isolated issues registering wider declines.

The list started the new week with generally backward leanings. There were scattered firm spots near the final hour and extreme losses were reduced in many cases. Volume dwindled after the opening. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Wall Street's more hopeful views of politics and business, brokers said, seemed to be offset to some extent marketwise by extension of the European conflict to Greece and fears that further foreign upsets were in the making. The important factor, it was suggested, was the question of whether the United States would become involved.

Bonds and commodities were uneven.

Among stocks Allied Chemical dropped 4 on a few sales. In arrears most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Kennecott, Anaconda, Western Union, and N. Y. Central. Some of these eventually improved.

Ahead now and then were National Acme, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Goodyear, International Nickel and Texas Corp.

Faltering in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Lake Shore, Niagara Hudson Power and Aluminum of America.

Bonds Irregular

Italian bonds dropped today as the Mediterranean war moved into Greece, threatening to widen the conflict still further.

While most domestic corporate issues held in a narrow range, showing small gains and losses in late trading, Italy 7s cracked nearly 2 points.

Milan 6½s and Rome 6½s were off fractions. Greek 6s declined more than a point to around 10.

In the curb list, Indianapolis Gas 5s plunged more than 17 points following the granting of a supreme court review of a lease under which the city of Indianapolis would acquire the gas property.

Domestic liens in the minus column included Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 5s, Texas Corp 3s, Western Union 5s of '60 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

A few issues tacked on slight gains. Among these were Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55 and Montana Power 3¾s.

London Security Prices Decline

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Security prices were marked down throughout the list and turnover contracted still further today when the market heard of extension of the war to Greece.

The "city" accepted calmly the creation of a new war zone, however, and the markdowns were described as "precautionary." Low prices for the day were substantially raised by the close in many cases.

British Government bonds generally lost around ⅛ point.

Profit taking cut into the recently buoyant rail group. In the industrial division all divisions, with the exception of brewery stocks, lost ground.

An early downward trend in kaffirs was accented by later sales from Cape Town.

Oils improved and coppers held firm, the latter under the influence of a satisfactory earnings statement issued by Roan Antelope.

Wheat Prices Stage General Recovery

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Stiffening its resistance to profit taking and commission house selling, the wheat market today staged a general recovery supported by dealers covering previous short sales and scattered purchasing credited to consuming interests attracted by the almost 4-cent setback since Thursday.

Net gains amounted to almost a cent a bushel at times while the upturn from early lows exceeded a cent. A sharp reduction in the domestic visible supply of 2,764,000 bushels the past week reflected increased purchasing of commercially held grain for processing.

20,000,000 Bushels Corn Resealed Under Loan Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farmers had resealed 20,000,000 bushels of 1938 and 1939 corn under the "ever-normal granary" loan program during the past ten days.

It reported also that 106,154,000 bushels of the feed grain previously stored under loan had been either sold or released to farmers thus far in 1940.

Sales included 25,282,000 bushels to the British Government under an export subsidy program. Farmers themselves were said to have redeemed 76,029,000 bushels by paying off their loans.

The quantity of corn still under loan or owned by the government on October 22 was said to total 451,695,000 bushels.

To Extend Sugar Quota Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said he would approve soon the bill (HR 9654) extending the Sugar Quota Act for one year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅜
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	48½	48½	48½	— ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	Oct 26
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	10	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅜
	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Oct 25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅝
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 26
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	9	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	168	167	167½	—3½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13	13	13	Oct 25
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70¼	70	70¼	Oct 25
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	31	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ¼
16⅜	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
21	12½	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¼	15	15	Oct 24
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	61	60½	60½	— ¼
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	5	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	5	36¾	36⅝	36¾	Oct 26
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	95⅜	94¾	95⅝	+ ⅜
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	— ½
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅜
62¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	9	60½	60½	60½	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	5	20½	20½	20½	Oct 25
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	111	111	111	Oct 24
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	—6⅞
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 26
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Oct 24
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Oct 25
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 25
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	7	36	35	36	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	11	30	30	30	—1⅝
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54	54	54	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 25
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 26
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
78⅞	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	14	80	78½	80	+1⅝
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	14	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Oct 26
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&St(.15e)	13	7½	7½	7½	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	19	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	5	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 23
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	9	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	+1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54¼	53	53	—1¾
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	4	27	26¾	27	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Oct 26
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 24
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	7	164¼	163¼	163¾	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72¼	72	72	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	148½	— ½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	5	5		Oct 26
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Oct 26
12	6	Am Woolen	9	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	50¾	49	49	—1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
48½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	5	48½	48	48½	Oct 24
32	18	Anaconda (1¾e)	36	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¾e)	2	32	32	32	Oct 26
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	11½	11	11½	Oct 23
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	31	31	31	Oct 25
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108½	108¼	108¼	— ¾
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	6	5	4⅞	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	50½	50½	50½	Oct 26
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	7	30½	30¼	30½	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 26
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	+1⅞
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	17	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	Oct 25
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Oct 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		B					
19⅞	12¾	Bald Loco ct	8	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	Oct 24
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	22	9	7⅞	9	+1
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Oct 26
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106⅝	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅞
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	18	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ¾
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Oct 23
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	53	83⅞	83	83¾	— ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅝e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19¾	19½	19½	
28¾	12¾	Boeing Airplane	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
30⅞	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	15	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	24	23½	23½	Oct 25
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	15	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
25¾	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	18	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1¼e)	46	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 11
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1⅛
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	22	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	21	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
6¾	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1½e)	10	33⅜	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 26
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	2	15	15	15	
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	5	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	1	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	3	55	55	55	+ ¾
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¾a)	2	27	26½	27	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 26
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
11¾	⅞	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 25
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 24
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	8	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	15	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Oct 26
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 23

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Oct 25
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	Oct 22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	11	11	11	Oct 23
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	32	81⅝	80⅝	81½	— ⅛
14¼	9	City I & F (.90e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 26
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	7	37	37	37	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	5	35	33	34	Oct 23
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	8	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	32	32	32	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	6	106	106	106	— ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Oct 21
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—1½
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	38	6	5⅞	6	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	Oct 25
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 21
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	78½	78½	78⅞	Oct 25
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	31	30½	31	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	37¼	36½	36½	— ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	43	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	57¾	56½	56½	—1½
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	18	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 25
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 25
12¾	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Oct 24
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16	7½	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
20	10	Cons Copp (.30e)	14	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	30	26⅜	25⅞	26	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106½	106½	— ½
1⅜	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 25
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cons Laundries	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	26	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	Oct 24
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 25
103¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	— ⅞
19½	9⅛	Container (1½e)	9	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	8	38½	38	38	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	15	3½	3½	3½	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	18½	18¼	18½	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	20¼	19¾	20¼	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	58	58	58	Oct 23
65½	43½	Corn Prods (3)	13	43⅝	43	43	— ½
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	Oct 19
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24¼	13	Crane Co	35	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20	20	20	Oct 25
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	5	25½	25¼	25¾	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Oct 21
21⅜	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	31	41¼

Commerce and Finance

Activity in Steel Industry Now Highest Since June, 1929

Business and Industry

G. M.'s Third Quarter Net 31c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported for the third quarter net income of $15,597,030, after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 31 cents a common share. This compared with $8,627,268, or 15 cents a common share in the September quarter last year.

The corporation's total tax bill in the quarter amounted to $12,577,000, an amount nearly equaling the earnings applicable to the common stock. Of this total, $5,288,000 was set aside to apply to earnings in the first six months of 1940 in conformity with the new tax laws.

Earnings on the common stock after deducting $7,289,000 for income taxes applicable to the third quarter alone, amounted to $18,590,475, equal to 43 cents a share.

Taxes Rise Sharply

For nine months to Sept. 30 net income amounted to $129,172,490, equal to $2.83 a common share, compared with $109,619,799 or $2.39 a share in the comparable 1939 period. The total tax bill in the nine months was $52,472,000, against $27,132,000 a year ago.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman told stockholders they must expect to "receive a diminishing return as this trend of increasing taxes proceeds."

"The stockholders' return will diminish not only with respect to earnings applicable to any particular volume," he said, "but superimposed upon that there must necessarily result a reduction in volume, all other things being equal, because of the diversion of this increasing part of industry's productivity into unproductive channels, thus affecting purchasing power and prices. For that reason, earnings hereafter will be reported to stockholders both before and after United States and foreign income taxes, so that they may better determine the trend of the earning strength of the corporation—that part within the influence of management as distinguished from that part over which management has no control."

Mr. Sloan said General Motors' percentage of passenger cars registered in the 1940 season through August reached a new high of 47.4 per cent of all domestic registrations.

Net sales in the third quarter, excluding inter-divisional transactions, were $275,791,610, an increase of 47.3 per cent over $187,192,970 in the comparable three months last year. For the nine months sales went over the billion dollar mark to $1,195,751,699, an increase of 29 per cent over $926,593,853 last year. These increases, Mr. Sloan said, were partly due to the earlier date at which the new models reached quantity production this year.

Expects Expansion

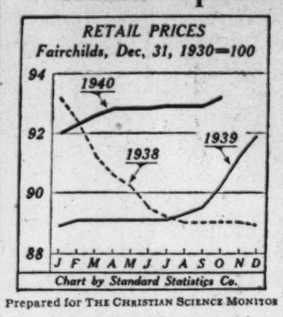
Of general business conditions and the national rearmament program Mr. Sloan said in part:

"As contracts now being placed reach the point where they bring about increased employment, with larger pay rolls, the result will be a further stimulation of the economy.

"So far as the trend over the next two or three years is concerned, it seems assured that, as long as the synthetic influence of the enormous amount of government spending continues, a high level of production will in all likelihood be maintained. Thus, we may expect the superficial indications of returned prosperity. And to the extent that this is true, to the same extent do we increase the price that ultimately we must pay, particularly if the expansion be accompanied by an abnormal increase in general prices."

In the third quarter the total number of employees averaged 223,512, an increase of 23 per cent over 181,704 a year ago. Part of the increase was due to earlier introduction of the new models.

Retail Prices Show Gradual Uptrend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Retail prices have been creeping upward in recent weeks. No major rise is likely over early future months, but the trend is expected to continue gradually higher, thus aiding retail dollar sales.

FHA Head Sees 525,000 New Homes for '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The total number of single family homes erected this year will approximate the 427,000 annual average for the decade from 1920 through 1929 and will be the highest in 12 years, according to Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator.

In 1928, the total number of single family homes erected totaled 436,000, the last year in which the current volume was exceeded. In 1933, the year before the passage of the National Housing Act, only 38,000 single family homes were built.

Mr. McDonald predicted that the number of units built in 1940 would be in the neighborhood of 525,000. The number, he said, will easily exceed the 1929 figures, as well as all years since then.

It was pointed out by the Administrator that single-family homes are accounting for a much higher percentage of total residential construction at the present time than during the 1920's. Both in 1938 and 1939, single-family homes accounted for 75 per cent of the total as against about 60 per cent in the 1920-29 period. This percentage will probably be higher in 1940, he said. On this estimate the single-family house volume this year would represent about 400,000.

Mr. McDonald said that the satisfactory level of single family homes construction results in large measure from the FHA's program.

He explained that protection for home owners and lending institutions under this plan has reassured the public as to the safety of owning homes and has attracted capital back into the field of home mortgage loans.

Defense Commission Appoints Aircraft Priority Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission's Priorities Board has announced the establishment of an aircraft priority committee to co-ordinate production and maintenance of commercial air transport equipment with defense requirements.

The committee is composed of representatives of the aircraft industry, the Army, Navy and the Defense Commission.

It was established, the announcement said, in the belief that a healthy commercial air transport system is an important adjunct to a strong national defense. It will be to formulate policies to be submitted to the Board for consideration.

Members are: Capt. Sydney Kraus, representing the production division of the Defense Commission; Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., representing the aircraft industry; C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, representing the transportation division of the Defense Commission; Major A. J. Lyon for the Army and Capt. D. C. Ramsey for the Navy.

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M-3

Steel Operations Up ½ Point To 95½ P. C. of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced another half point during the past week to 95½ per cent of mill capacity, highest since the second week of June, 1929, when the rate was 96½ per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"At the end of April, 1929," continues the service, "the rate had reached 101 per cent, a figure rarely attained. In April, 1937, it averaged 91½ per cent, while the peak of last year was 94 per cent in early December.

"Apparently the continued rise in operations is due largely to stepping up the pace at the bessemer converters and electric furnaces. Many units now working had been regarded as at least semi-obsolete.

New Orders Pour In

"Meanwhile new orders continue heavy, it being apparent that sales in October have been the best for the year to date, though perhaps not equaling October of last year. Deliveries become further extended. On some shape descriptions February is the earliest delivery obtainable. In alloy steel frequently no delivery months can be promised. More steelmakers are booking into first quarter at the price prevailing then.

"Increasing talk of priorities and the recent formation of the priority board in Washington are bringing in specifications at a slightly higher rate than shipments. The situation parallels last fall at the outbreak of the war. The present upsurge reflects inventory buying by jobbers and consumers alike, though heavy tonnages are also being placed to meet specific contracts, especially structurals.

"Large orders are being placed against the 280,000 tons of 155 and 105 millimeter shells awarded by the army earlier in the month.

In current demand, shapes and bars still lead, with wide plates not far behind. Steel pipe is not moving in line with the three major heavy products, nor even with wire products and sheets. However, there is a flurry in plumbing and heating pipe, a strong demand for mechanical tubing from the machinery and automotive industries, and brisk business in boiler tubing, especially for marine boilers. Line pipe and casings are rather slow.

"Featuring railroad purchases were 45,000 tons of rails, 15,000 tons each, from the Chicago North Western, Erie and Southern Pacific railroads, the Erie also buying 1150 freight cars.

"Prices keep improving though some concessions occasionally are noted in certain kinds of steel. Galvanized sheets and reinforcing bars are stronger. Usually, however, prompt deliveries are more important than price.

"Automobile production for the week ended Oct. 26 is estimated at 117,080 units, an increase of 2408 over a week ago, comparing with 78,210 a year ago.

Tin Plate Output Rises

"Tin plate production has risen 2 points to 44 per cent of capacity and is expected to advance a few more points before the end of the year. Stocks have declined to more reasonable levels, thus allowing for increased output.

"The three groups of composite prices are unchanged: Iron and steel at $38.07, finished steel at $56.60 and steelworks scrap at $20.54.

"The tight steel situation has many interesting ramifications. For instance users of strip seconds find the supply scarce and higher prices in prospect.

"As a general rule the heavier gages and the narrower widths can be delivered more quickly than other descriptions. Moreover products made on continuous mills are more apt to carry the prompter deliveries."

Steel operations rose in six districts, declined in two and were unchanged in four, a net result of 95½ per cent. Gains were at Cincinnati, up 4 points to 94 per cent; Detroit, up 1 point to 98 per cent.; Youngstown, 1 point to 91; New England, 5 points to 90; Pittsburgh, 2 points to 92; Cleveland, 4½ points to 90 per cent. Wheeling dropped 4½ points to 93½ and Chicago, 1 point to 98 per cent. Remaining the same were Birmingham at 97, St. Louis at 82½, Buffalo at 90½ and eastern Pennsylvania at 93.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved sidewise and inconclusively again last week. The election prospects are the real uncertainty, and the fact that the market goes neither up nor down indicates the uncertainty. The odds, paradoxically, rose a shade against Willkie, but if anything Street opinion is growing more optimistic about his chances.

The market had a fair run-up in the biggest Saturday since June after John Lewis had surprisingly thrown in his lot with Willkie, and the President's campaign talk on Wednesday evening was not thought to have revealed the secret weapon anticipated. There are actually some people in the Street who believe Willkie will win, which has hardly been true before. Wall Streeters by the droves are getting out to work in the campaign.

Market Trend Indecisive

The market keeps wandering along sidewise in a sort of Dow "line" between 130 and 133 on the Dow-Jones averages, with the rails hanging around 29, and that's very indecisive. Steels were the week's strongest groups, followed by the air transport companies, and in the over-the-counter market the bank stocks seem to have taken on a new lease of life, as commercial loans have been rising rapidly and the banks seem safe from the excess profits tax.

Steel operations notched up to above 95 per cent, and the actual production rate is some 12 per cent above the 1929 peak. Consumption is estimated around 90 per cent which means some steel is going into stock as fabricators are afraid of difficulties in 1941 in getting certain kinds of steel. Forward buying and inventory accumulation continue heavy, and have already gone far enough so that if the defense program were abandoned now the shock to American industry would be severe.

The new Federal Reserve Board index is expected to rise from 125 in September to 130 for October, chiefly because the seasonal adjustment calls for a slight downtrend which has not occurred. The automobile industry is continuing to ram up the production and let the dealers' stocks pile up, as raw material and labor shortages may be developing along in the Spring. The news of the week for the industry was the plan so to standardize airplane construction that the motor car and equipment makers will be able to take over some $500,000,000 of subcontracts for mass production.

The New Priorities Board

The news in the defense industry was the appointment of a Priorities Board to be headed by Donald Nelson. This might be the nucleus of such power as Bernard Baruch had in 1918 in the War Industries Board, but the real developments at the top of the defense program are expected to come out after the election.

Some people may be unduly worried about the impending priorities arrangements in steel. The industry is running at a rate of round 78,000,000 tons a year. Defense and exports could hardly take more than 20,000,000 tons a year and probably would come nearer 15,000,000, leaving round 60,000,000 for civilian consumption which has never before reached 50,000,000 tons a year. So the shortage, if it comes, will be due to a large acceleration of civilian steel uses, and will probably appear only in certain kinds of steel. Tool-steel, for instance, is already seriously short, and electric furnace capacity is being rapidly expanded.

It doesn't look as if the budget deficit this year was going to be as big as anticipated. The defense program is getting under way but only slowly as to actual Treasury outlays. On the other hand, as business speeds up the present tax schedules will bring rapidly increased revenues even without counting on the recent tax increases.

Commodity Prices Firm

Commodities continue firm, with blisters and bottlenecks here and there but without evidence of any sustained general rise. The controlled and quoted commodities, by and large, show the least rise and the most likelihood to topping out shortly.

September copper consumption made a new record round 92,000 tons, due to the extraordinary activity in the electrical equipment and automobile industries, and since domestic mine output is running some 10,000 tons or more a month under this, there is talk of opening the tariff wall to South American copper.

Cash wheat has risen to the point where only a holding movement on the part of the farmers seems keeping it at present levels; a better price can now be obtained by shipping to market than by taking a "non-recourse loan" from the CCC, and the recent heavy influx of wheat into loan is slowing down.

There is talk that after election, among other things, there may be an offering of long-term Treasuries, a reorganization of the National Defense Advisory Commission, a move toward quotas for imports, and an investigation of the foreign connections of large corporations.

There is also considerable talk of possible raising of Federal Reserve system member bank reserve requirements up to the top legal notch. Excess reserves last week rose to a new high level of $6,940,000,000, just barely under $7,000,000,000, and the Federal Reserve banks continue to push out their government holdings gradually into the market. Last week they sold $32,000,000 and in the last twelve months they have sold some $324,000,000.

Am. Salt to Call Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the American Salt Corporation voted on Oct. 14 to call in all Class A preferred stock, J. F. Gearen, Jr., secretary of the corporation, said. The directors voted a payment of $5.50 a share. The company is a subsidiary of Cudahy Packing Company.

Nation's Dollar Income Found Best in Decade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones estimated today that the dollar income of the American people would exceed $74,000,000,000 this year, attaining approximately the 1930 level with a gain of more than $4,000,000,000 over last year.

Announcing that September income payments to individuals totaled $6,446,000,000, Mr. Jones said that the rate was 91.5 per cent of the 1929 average and stood at the highest point since June, 1930. The 1930 total was $74,500,000,000.

Income to individuals differs in some respects from what economists call national income. For instance, social security and relief payments are included in the total of income to individuals, but not in national income. National income includes additions to capital surplus of corporations which are not included in income to individuals.

September income payments were said to be $659,000,000 more than August and $421,000,000 more than September of last year.

For the first nine months of this year, Mr. Jones said, income payments aggregated $53,962,000,000, an increase of $2,894,000,000 over the first three quarters of last year.

Mr. Jones said that while the population had increased about 7 per cent over 1930, the cost of living was about 15 per cent lower and that "the aggregate of income payments this year represents a much larger volume of purchasing than in that earlier year."

The gain in September income over August was described as reflecting in a large part the usual rise in dividend and interest disbursements between the two months.

Salaries and wages amounted to $4,011,000,000 in September, an increase of 7 per cent over the same month last year.

Dividends and interest totaled $897,000,000, a gain of $98,000,000 over last year, while entrepreneurial income and rents and royalties totaled $1,302,000,000 in September, a gain of $41,000,000 over a year ago.

Social security benefits and direct relief payments amounted to $236,000,000 during the month, which was $15,000,000 under August but $9,000,000 over September last year.

Tool Leader Urges 'Clearly Defined' Defense Program

CHICAGO (AP)—John E. Lovely of Springfield, Vt., President of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, said that the national defense program needed "a clearly defined program and a clearly defined time table."

Speaking at the association's annual meeting, Mr. Lovely said:

"The speed and power of the national defense program involve the solution of great engineering problems. These problems are not yet fully recognized. It seems obvious that what the defense program needs is a clearly defined program and a clearly defined time table.

"The biggest need of our industry is to know what our full task is to be, and when it should be done."

Mr. Lovely said his industry was "far ahead" of most American industries in expansion of facilities and capacity for national defense, having "enormously expanded" plants and equipment in the past year because of foreign orders, "chiefly from Britain," and an early realization of the vital need of machine tools for defense.

The industry's 1940 output will reach an all-time high of about $400,000,000, compared with $185,000,000 in 1929, he said.

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales during the week ended October 19 were 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended October 12 were estimated at 3 per cent higher than in the similar week a year ago, while for the four weeks ended October 19 they were 2 per cent above the corresponding 1939 period.

These Federal Reserve districts reported increases lasts week: Boston 4 per cent; New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 7; Richmond, 11; Atlanta, 14; Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 3; Minneapolis, 2, and Dallas, 11.

San Francisco reported no change from a year ago, while Kansas City reported a 2 per cent decline.

Toronto Exchange Lifts Ban on Short Selling

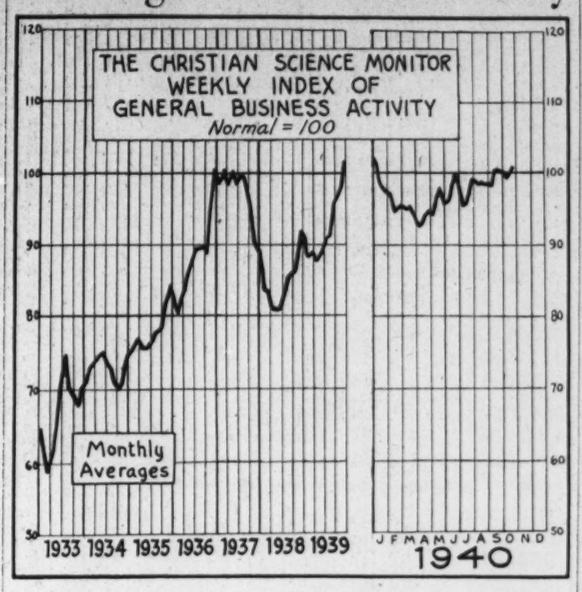
TORONTO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Toronto Stock Exchange announced that restrictions against short selling on the Toronto exchange would be withdrawn, effective today.

The ban was imposed on May 24 last in fear of a market break coincidentally with the German advance through Holland and Belgium.

B. & O. Orders Flat Cars

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP)—R. W. Ward, General Manager of the Huntington plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, announced today the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed a $2,500,000 order for 750 70-ton flat-bottom gondolas.

Monitor Business Index Hits New High for Current Recovery



Continuing the advance of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity rallied to a new high for the current recovery and only slightly under the year's high of last January. At 100.8 (prel.) on Oct. 19, the index compares with 99.9 on Oct. 12 and 98.2 on Oct. 21, last year.

All three components of the index contributed to its advance in the latest week. Both electric power production and bank debits outside New York exceeded expectations for a seasonal rise, the former establishing a new all-time high in weekly output while the latter recovered a fair share of the previous week's decline.

Usually miscellaneous freight carloadings record a downward seasonal movement from the middle of October to the end of the year, but with industrial shipments so heavy at this time, the latest week's figures show a continuation of the recent advance. As a result, the adjusted index for the series reached the highest level since last January.

Steel operations added another half point to their already high level, setting a rate of 95½ per cent of capacity, the highest level since 1929. In one district, Albama, mills were reported operating at 100 per cent of capacity. While a good share of the heavy orders that are coming in represents buying for specific contracts, there is considerable inventory purchasing included also.

Construction for defense purposes is adding considerable impetus to the business upsurge and building is reported to be the best since 1931 and in the residential field the most active since 1929.

Retail buying has begun to show some signs of the pick up merchants have been anticipating. Sales for the past week were reported between 7 and 10 per cent above a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices also added to their recent gains, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for the week ended Oct. 19 recording the best level since May.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 19 1940*	Oct. 12 1940	Oct. 21 1939
Combined index	100.8	99.9	98.2
Bk debits outside NYC	92.1	91.3	89.0
Elec power production	105.8	103.3	101.3
Misc carloadings	99.4	97.8	98.2

*Preliminary.

Senate Committee Declares Chicago Road's Deal Illegal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate railroad finance committee asserted that a purchase of $250,000 of Chicago Great Western Railroad stock by the railroad itself in 1930 was "in evasion or violation of State laws" and was done for "the benefit of the insiders and their friends."

The committee made the statement in one of a series of reports on its four-year-old investigation of railroad finances.

"The scheme devised by insiders in the Great Western to use money from the treasury of the railroad to buy its own stock, through a wholly-owned subsidiary (Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad Company), was in evasion of the laws of Illinois," the report said. "The purchases, made during the depression, were palpably unsound as an investment . . .

"This use of a wholly-owned subsidiary, in circumvention of State and perhaps Federal laws, illustrates some of the evils which have resulted from such devices. Legislation is urgently needed to eliminate or rigidly regulate wholly-owned subsidiaries in the railroad field.

"Despite the abuse of the Great Western treasury at a time when the railroad needed all its available resources, and despite the losses which resulted, no steps have been taken to obtain reimbursement from the men who were responsible for the deal. When the road went into bankruptcy one of these very men was appointed a trustee of the property. Another trustee was also appointed, but he has never sought to recover any of the losses in behalf of the bankrupt estate.

"Legislation is needed establishing a special railroad court to handle railroad bankruptcy proceedings, and assuring the appointment of truly impartial and conscientious trustees, willing and able to press the railroad's just claims for restitution."

Glenn L. Martin Co. Shows Good Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK,—The Glenn L. Martin Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, deliveries of $5,303,531 and a net profit of $523,493 after depreciation, Maryland State income taxes and Federal income taxes at the new normal rate of 24 per cent (adjustment having been made in the third quarter for the entire nine months), but without provision for excess profits taxes under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, approved Oct. 8, 1940. This equals 48 cents a share on 1,094,532 shares (par $1) of common stock outstanding. On the same basis the company earned $4,798,981, or $4.38 per share on sales of $25,416,007 for the first nine months to Sept. 30, 1940.

The company's backlog of unfilled orders as of Sept. 30, 1940, was in excess of $216,000,000, as compared with $66,439,617 at Sept. 30, 1939.

Freight Rates Up 15 P. C. to England

NEW YORK (AP)—A 15 per cent increase, the first in over six months, was announced in freight rates from Canada and the United States to the United Kingdom.

In the form of a surcharge effective Nov. 7, the change will affect all shipments with a few exceptions including steel on which higher minimums are now in effect.

Mexico Drops Wide Embargo Against Japan

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today in a radio broadcase from the Tokyo that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City had protested successfully against "the continual extension of the Mexican embargo against Japan, as became apparent recently, particularly as regards quicksilver and antimony."

"The Mexican Government promised abolition of the embargo for the near future," Domei said.

Mexican officials announced last night that the embargo on shipments to Japan had been lifted because it threatened to upset Mexico's national economy.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico had placed an embargo on all shipments of selected war materials and foodstuffs to Japan because of Japanese-American tension in the Pacific, a high Government official disclosed.

Agents of the Federal Attorney General's office were stationed in principal Mexican ports to halt cargoes of oil, flour, molybdenum, scrap iron, antimony, mercury and fibers.

Thousands of tons of such items were reported to have been impounded or their sales canceled.

There was no official proclamation of an embargo, the Government merely acting quietly to support the hand of the United States against Mexico's principal totalitarian customer in the "interests of continental solidarity," and without giving Tokyo any official grounds to protest, this source said.

The official said the prospective embargo's full extent was not known even in many high Government quarters because President Lazaro Cardenas consulted only the departments immediately involved in his effort to preserve the unofficial character of the proposed ban.

An open break with Japan apparently is not desired. Mexican trade commissions earlier this year visited Japan to study means of increasing Mexican-Japanese trade, but this program was sidetracked in view of the tri-partite pact and Mexico's desire to cooperate in Pan-American unity.

Mexico originally placed restrictions on shipments to Japan as a gesture of solidarity with the United States because of Japanese-American tension in the Pacific, and one Government spokesman emphasized:

"The end of these restrictions does not imply any change in Mexico's foreign policy of friendship and collaboration with the United States.

"Should the international situation make it necessary, I am confident that Mexico would co-operate with the United States and the other American republics by officially proclaiming such an embargo against Japan."

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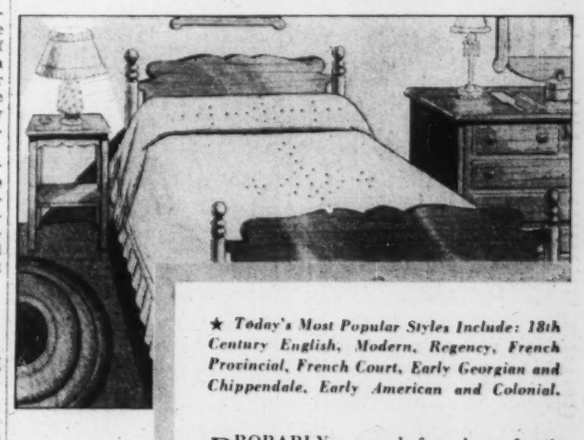

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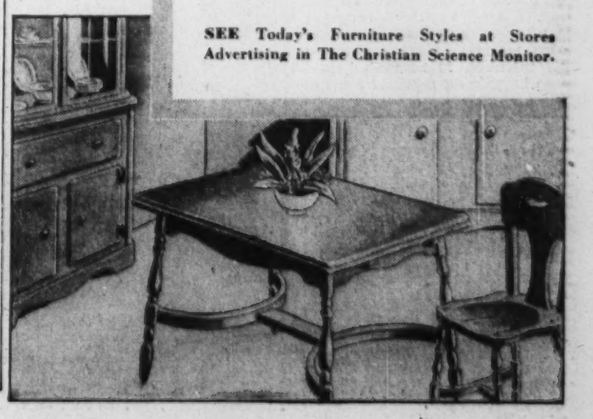

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Co-operatives Pool Views On Big Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If members of consumer co-operatives talk a lot about democracy, it can be said they practiced what they preached at their biennial congress of the Co-operative League here.

They expressed their views in resolutions condemning Fascist and Communist dictatorships and declaring that economic co-operation points the road "to peace and abundance while maintaining democracy."

But what's more, they put into actual practice a democratic device for getting views of the least articulate and most timid members before the whole Congress. Co-operatives do not claim credit for originating this device but it was evident to observers that they use it with enthusiasm and practical effect.

Subjects Discussed

The procedure was novel to one visitor who was surprised, upon entering the Congress at its final afternoon session, to find some 250 members of the audience counting themselves off, as children do to make teams for a game. One, two, three, four, five; one, two, three and so on. Then came a great stirring about, as the "ones" seated themselves in a spot designated for them, the "twos" in another place, and so on until 15 groups were seated in circles.

Then came the "rules of the game" from the platform. Each group was to discuss the subject of the address that had just been given—what should be the major emphasis of the League's work during the next biennium. Time: 30 minutes.

Each group was to select its own chairman and secretary and the secretary was to make a summary and read it to the convention when the 30 minutes of talking was over.

The visitor slipped into one of the groups just as the members finished electing their officers.

"Thirty minutes for discussion —isn't that a pretty long time?" the visitor whispered to the man next to her.

"Long, why we'll hardly get started," he said. "Haven't you ever been at one of these things?"

The visitor soon found out that 30 minutes is just no time at all when a dozen heads are held together in a circle. Twenty minutes slipped away as each member offered a subject for discussion. Arguments were just getting interesting when the chairman of the session announced that only five minutes remained.

Five minutes! A gasp went up from the circle. The members felt they could have used a couple of hours nicely.

Views Classified

But rules are rules. The secretary summarized the findings, read the statement to his group, struck out those things that did not meet with general approval, and took the rest to the platform. Even the visitor to the meeting felt a little sense of pride in participation as her particular group's report was read.

More and more co-operatives are using this technique for getting the ideas of the rank and file, it was explained here. The Ohio Farm Bureau which carries on extensive consumer co-operative activities used with a gathering of several thousand people, it is said, and found it successful. The California Credit Union had a similar experience. The technique, according to one of the members here who has had experience with it, originated in industry as a method of getting ideas of the workers to the foreman, but it has been taken over by the consumer co-operatives.

In the meeting here, according to the chairman, the Congress heard, in 46 minutes, 242 speeches, 15 reports, and a summary. The speeches were made in the small groups, the reports were made by the group secretaries, and the summary was written on a blackboard in front of the audience by a man skilled in reducing to a systematic outline a lot of random ideas.

What did the Congress learn by all this? For one thing, it found out that the rank and file of the movement want to see closer co-operation among the various agencies in the co-operative field. A resolution adopted later in the day recognized the need for unification and referred to the board of the League a proposal for a joint committee on modernization to be composed of representatives of the League, National Co-operatives and Consumer Distribution Corporation.

Many Resolutions

Other resolutions pointed the way to future Co-operative League action. Closer ties with organized labor were favored in a resolution reaffirming the co-operative's intention to recognize collective bargaining agencies among its own employes.

A national co-operative finance association was approved. At the same time, the importance of sound and adequate financial policies within the co-operatives was stressed. Such policies in the need for finance co-operatives in the new fields which they are now entering, it was pointed out.

Another resolution urged amendment of the Federal housing laws to provide loans for housing co-operatives.

A post-convention institute brought together trade union leaders to discuss co-operative action with heads of the consumer-co-operative movement.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
11	4s 54-44	114	114	114
1	2¾s '47-45	109.20	109.20	109.20
11	3¼s '49-46	112.10	112.10	112.10
1	2s '47	106.6	106.6	106.6
9	2s '50-48	104.27	104.27	104.27
1	2¾s '54-51	106.18	106.18	106.18
5	2⅞s '60-55	109	109	109
94	2¾s '63-58	107.29	107.29	107.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '49-44	108.5	108.5	108.5

Home Owners Loan

2	1½s '47-45	102.14	102.14	102.14

New York City Bond

29	3s '80	99¼	98½	98⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	107½	107½
1	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	55	55	55
6	Alleghany cv 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
1	Allegh Val 4s '4 2	104½	104½	104½
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Am & For P&s 2030	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1	Am T&T 5½s '43	105	105	105
1	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
6	Am T&T 3⅜s '61	109¼	109	109¼
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	30¾	30¾
8	Arm Del 4s '55	104½	103¾	103¾
2	AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	A C Line 1st 4s '52	66¼	65⅞	65⅞
5	A C Line cll 4s '52	65½	65¼	65½
1	Austin & N W 5s'41	96½	96½	96½
20	B&O '95 st A	35½	35¼	35½
1	B&O '95 st C	39	39	39
5	B&O 2000 st D	35¼	35	35¼
15	B&O 5s st F	33¾	35	35
8	B&O cv '60 st	14¾	14⅛	14⅛
8	B&O S W '50 st	47¼	46½	46½
3	B&O T C 48 '59	54	54	54
1	Bank & Aroo 5s '43	96	96	96
1	Bell TPa&s '48 B	113½	113½	113½
1	Beth Ste 3½s '52	106½	106¼	106½
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
6	Beth Stl 3s '60	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
4	Boston&Me 5s '67	71½	71	71½
4	Bost & Me 4s '60	69	68¾	68¾
4	Bost & Me 4½s '70	18½	18⅜	18½
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	76	76	76
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110	110	110
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	Buf Roch 4s '57	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Bush Term 5s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107	107	107
5	Can Nat 5s '69 July	95½	95	95
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93½	93½	93½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92½	92½	92½
15	Can Pac 5s '44	101¾	101¼	101¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	70	70	70
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	72½	72½	72½
13	Can Pac 4½s '60	65	64¾	64¾
37	Can Pac 4s perp	52	51½	51½
1	Caro C & O 4s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109	109	109
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	42	42	43
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
10	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14¼	14	14
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	ChamplonP&P4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	C & O 3½s '96 D	101¾	101¼	101¾
3	C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	107	106⅞	107
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	74¾	74¾	74¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	85¼	84¾	84¾
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
16	Chi I & L 5s '56	7	7	7
10	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	30¼	30	30¼
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
8	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2	1⅞	1⅞
2	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
22	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1	1
9	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	101¼	101	101
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91¼	91¼	91¼
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
9	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	55⅞	56
10	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107½	107¼	107½
3	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68½	68¼	68½
22	Col & So 4½s '80	16	14½	15½
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¾	105½	105½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅝	105
3	Coml Mackay Inc '69ww	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
1	Con Rys 4s 56	15	15	15
1	Consol'n Coal 5s60	75	74¾	75
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Cuba No Rr 5½s 42	19½	19½	19½
5	Cuba RR 7½s 46	18½	18½	18½
5	Cuba RR 5s 52	20⅜	20½	20⅜
13	Curtis Pub 3s 55	99¾	99½	99¾
6	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
1	Del & Hud 4s 43	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	D&RG 4½s 36	7⅛	7	7
5	Det Ed 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
1	Det Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	100	100	100
3	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	18½	18¼	18¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	106⅜	106½	106½
1	Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s'70	102½	102½	102½
12	Erie rfg 5s 67	16	16	16
1	Erie rfg 5s 75	16	15¾	16
3	Erie 1st 4s 96	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
10	Erie gen line 4s 96	36	35⅞	36
5	Erie cv 4s 53 B	31	31	31
5	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	61	61	61
18	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87⅞	87½
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅞	104¾	104¾
8	Gt Nor 5s '73	100⅝	100½	100⅞
8	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¾	93½	93¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98½	98¾
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84⅞	84	84⅞
5	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	84	84	84
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29½	29½
5	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
19	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	40¾	40¾	40¾
21	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38¾	38¼	38¼
8	IC&CSL&NOSs'63A	41⅝	41	41⅝
5	Inland Stl 3½s '61	106¼	106	106
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	54⅜	54¼	54¼
8	Int Paper 6s '55	103⅞	103¼	103⅞
18	Int T&T 4½s '52	22⅜	21⅞	22¼
17	Int T&T 5s '55	24	23⅝	24
3	PamesF&CleS4s'59	56½	56½	56½
1	Jones&LaugSt4¼s'61	103½	103½	103½
2	K C South 5s '50	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Kresge Found 3s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58	58¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
14	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	82¼	27¾	27¾
2	Leh & NY 4s '45	40	40	40
5	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	31	31	31
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	30¾	30¾	30¾
5	Leh Val HTerm5s '54	46	46	46
14	Leh Val 4½s2003	23¼	22½	23¼
31	Leh Val 4s 2003	22¼	21⅝	22
4	Libby McN&L 4s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Loews 3½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
1	Lon&N At Kn&C 4s'55	106	106	106
3	Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	52½	52½
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	27½	27½	27½
5	McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	105	105	105
9	McKess&Rob 5½s'50	100	99¾	100
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	111½	111½	111½
10	Mich Con G 4s '63	105½	105¼	105½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11½	11⅜	11⅜
8	M-K-Te¼ aj 5s '67	3½	3½	3½
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	20	19½	20
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¼	16¼	16¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16¾	16⅞
25	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	56	56	56
2	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Mor & Essex 5s '55	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37½	37½	37½
3	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42¼	42¼
3	NashCha&StL 4s '78	66¾	66¾	66¾
33	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¾	106¾	106⅝
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	106	105¾	106
5	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104½	104½	104½
1	N O Pu Sv 5s55B	105	105	105
13	NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63½	63½
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	57	57½
7	NYC cn 4s 98	64½	64	64
1	NYC cn 4s 98 reg	63	63	63
10	NYC 3¾s '46	89¼	89¼	89¼
11	NYC cv 3½s 52	62⅜	62¼	62¼
8	NYC&HR 3½s 97	84½	84¼	84½
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	59	59	59
8	NYCh&StL 6s 41	89	88¾	88¾
24	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	70½	70½	70½
27	NY2Ch&StL 4½s 78	59	58½	58⅝
5	NYChSt&StL 4s 46	88	88	88
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	59½	59½	59½
11	NYNH&H cll 6s 40	30¾	30	30
75	NYNH&H 4½s 67	17½	17	17
2	NYNH&H 4s 55	16½	16½	16½
10	NYNH&H 4s 56	16½	16⅜	16⅜
10	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15	15	15
1	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5	Nor Pac L & Gas 4s	92	92	92
5	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13	13	13
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	13	13	13
4	Nor & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
21	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64¼	64¼
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047C	57	57	57
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57	57	57
12	Nor Pac 4s '97	72⅞	72¾	72¾
1	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	71	71	71
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
8	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	81½	81½	81½
1	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
2	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110	110	110
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47½	47½	47½
10	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	92½	92½	92½
1	Penn Co 4s '63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
	Penn P&L 3½s 69	1110	110	110
1	Penn RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
16	Penn RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
15	Penn RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	92½	92⅝
5	Penn RR gen 4½s 81	101	100⅞	101
3	Penn RR 4½s 84 E	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Penn RR 3¾s 70	93¾	93½	93⅝
2	Penn RR 3s 52	89	89	89
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	64½	64¼	64½
10	Phila Co 5s 67	106⅝	106½	106½
10	Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Phillips Pet 2s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	PCC&StL 4½s 77	103	103	103
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	59	59	59
11	Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	58	58	58
4	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75	75	75
1	Potomac E 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	93½	93½	93½
5	Purity Bak 5½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Reads 4½s '97 A	78	77¾	77¾
8	Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	101½	101¼	101½
23	Republic Steel 4½s'61	103¾	103½	103½
12	Republic Stl 4½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	31	31	31
4	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	StLPub Svc 5s '39	68	68	68
1	Schulco 6½s '4 A st	32	32	32
17	Seab A L cn 6s '45	5	4⅞	4⅞
2	Sea A L aj 5s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
6	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3½	3½	3½
9	Shell Un 2½s '54	98	97¾	98
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	70	70	70
2	Skelly Oil 3s '50	103½	103½	103½
1	So Bell T&T 3s '79	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102½	102½	102½
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	38¼	38¼	38¼
20	Sou Pac 4½s '81	37½	37½	37½
48	So Pac 4½s '69	37¾	37½	37⅝
5	So Pacrfg4s'55	58⅜	58¼	58¼
17	SoPac clt 4s '49	37	37	37
25	So Pac 3¾s '46	48⅛	48	48⅛
14	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44	44
1	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	75½	75½	75½
1	SouthRy 6½s '56	82	82	82
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	76½	76½	76½
8	South Rygen 4s '56	57½	57¼	57¼
1	Superior Oil 3½s '50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	Std Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅝	104½	104½
2	Std Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Studebaker cv 6s'45	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	TexarkAStSm5½s'50	90	90	90
1	Tex Corp 3s '59	106	106	106
3	Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	67½	66½	66½
1	Un Pac3½s'80	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5	Un Pac3½s '71	98½	98½	98½
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73	73	73
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	89	89	89
1	Studebaker cv 6s'45	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	TexarkAStSm5½s'50	90	90	90
1	Tex Corp 3s '59	106	106	106
3	Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	67½	66½	66½
1	Un Pac3½s'80	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5	Un Pac3½s '71	98½	98½	98½
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73	73	73
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	89	89	89
1	Unit Aircraft cv 6s'43	103½	103½	103½
2	U S Steel 2s '48	102½	102½	102½
1	Unit Lt&Tr 5s44	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Utah P&L 5s44	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Va & WV 4½s 2003	68	68	68
5	Virg Ry 3¾s86	107½	107½	107½
5	Wabash rfg 5½s75	5	4¾	5
5	Wabash 1st 5s39	42½	42½	42½
1	Warren Bros 6s 41	44¾	44¼	44¼
1	Western Lt 3½s67	106½	106½	106½
11	Westn Md 4s52	89⅝	89	89½
2	WNY&Pa gen	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Western Un 5s51	74	73½	74
19	Western Un 5s60	73½	73	73¼
8	Wheel Stl 4½s66A	105½	105½	105½
2	Wilkes B&E 5s42	15	14⅞	15
2	Wilson & Co 4s55	106¼	105¾	105¾
1	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s47	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Wis Cen 4s 49	29½	29½	29½
9	Youngst S&T 4s61	104¼	104¼	104¼
20	Young S&T cv 4s48	104½	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s45A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
13	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	59	58½	58½
1	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	58½	58½	58½
11	Argentine 4½s 71	66	65¾	65¾
4	Australia 5s 55	52	51	51
7	Australia 5s 57	51	51	51
3	Australia 4½s56	47	47	47
5	Be lin City 6s 58	25¼	25¼	25¼
6	Brazil 4s 41	14¼	14⅛	14¼
3	Brazil 6½s 26-57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
7	Buen A 4-8 77	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
10	Canada 5s 52	100	99¾	99⅞
22	Canada 4s 60	93½	92½	92½
25	Chile MtBk6½s57asd	10½	10½	10½
3	Chile 7s 42 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chile 6s 39 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	Costa Rica 7s 51	16¼	16¼	16¼
18	Denmark 4½s '62	32	31¾	32
2	GerCAgLoan6½s'58	25½	25½	25½
2	Ger Gov 5½s '65	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
22	Ger Govt 7s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾
7	GtConElPJan 7s '44	64	63½	63½
13	Greek 7s '64 pt pd	11⅞	11	11
1	Greek 6s '68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Haiti 6s '52	65	65	65
3	Hamburg St 6s '46	27	25¼	27
3	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	33	33	33
14	Italy 7s 1951	48	47	47
7	Japan 5½s '65	65	65	65
7	Mendoba (Prov) 4s '54	68	66	66
5	Mex 10 4s asd '45	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8	Milan City 6½s '52	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	N So Wales 5s '57	55¼	55⅛	55¼
1	Norway 6s '44	51	51	51
1	Norway 6s '43	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
2	Norway 4½s 56	37	37	37
6	Norway 4½s 65	37	37	37
6	Norway 4s '63	37	37	37
4	Orient Dev 6s '53	42½	42½	42½
5	Orient Dev 5½s '58	39¼	39¼	39¼
8	Panama 5s '63A st	61⅜	60¼	60¼
10	Peru 2nd 5s 1961	6	6	6
5	Prussia 6½s '51	25½	25½	25½
2	Rhine-West 6s '55	25½	25½	25½
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	7½	7½	7½
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10	10	10
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9½	9½	9½
13	Rome 6½s '52	33	33	33
49	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	36½	36¼	36½
3	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	43	43	43
2	Un Stl Wk 6½s '47	36	36	36
10	Un Stl Wk 3½s '51	33¾	33	33¾
17	Urug aj 3⅜s 4s 4¼s'79	38¼	37½	37½
2	Urug 3½s '84	40½	40	40½

Bond Sales

Total today 2,542,000; previous day, 2,945,000; week ago, 5,076,400; year ago, 5,772,325; two years ago, 6,553,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,280,123,150; year ago, 1,712,759,100; two years ago 1,486,586,080.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.03¼	$4.03½	$4.8397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	4
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2387	.4527
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0742
Rumania—leu	.0046x	.0046x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0325x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2360	.2357	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	~.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3825	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2340	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6606
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2326	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0600	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4752	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8662	.8662	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.7085x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §

Secretary Hull's Speech Stressing Gravity of International Situation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The prepared text of the address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the National Press Club dinner Oct. 26 was as follows:

It is with no light heart that I address you and any others who may be listening tonight on the subject of our international relations. I should be lacking in candor if I did not emphasize the gravity of the present situation.

Only once before in our national existence has as grave a danger from without threatened this Nation as the danger which looms today on the international horizon. That was in the stirring days when the founders of this Republic staked everything on their unshaken conviction that a nation of free men could be established and would endure on the soil of America. Theirs was a struggle and a victory the fruits of which have been the proud inheritance of succeeding generations of Americans for more than a century and a half. These generations, including our own, have enjoyed this inheritance in a world where human freedom, national independence and order under law were steadily becoming more and more firmly established as a system of civilized relations among nations and among individuals.

Today that system and all peaceful nations, including our own, are gravely menaced. The danger arises out of the plans and acts of a small group of national rulers who have succeeded in transforming their peoples into forceful instruments for widespread domination by conquest.

To understand the significance of this danger and to prepare to meet it successfully we must see clearly the tragic lessons taught by what has occurred since the protagonists of conquest began their march across the earth. I ask you to review with me the whirlwind developments of one of the saddest and most crucial decades in the history of mankind—that of the nineteen-thirties.

1931 the Beginning

The opening years of the decade were filled with ominous rumblings of impending disaster. Profound economic dislocation had spread rapidly to every part of the world. It had disrupted international economic relations and was causing untold distress everywhere. The structure of international peace was still intact, but a dangerous breach was opened in it by the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931.

That act, universally condemned at the time, proved to be only the beginning of an epidemic of callous disregard of international commitments—probably unparalleled in the annals of history. International discussions for the reduction and limitation of armaments, begun much earlier, were dragging along. Their failure to result in effective agreements was adding to the general feeling of apprehension and insecurity.

These developments were bound to create grave difficulties and grave dangers for our country, as well as for the rest of the world. The problems which they presented imperatively demanded on our part vigorous initiative and leadership in the promotion and defense of the national interest.

Accordingly, in the conduct of foreign policy, this government directed its efforts to the following objectives: (1) Peace and security for the United States, with advocacy of peace and limitation of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice and morality and the principle of nonintervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations; (4) development of the maximum measure of international co-operation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

These basic objectives of a good neighbor policy represented a sound and practical middle course between the extremes of internationalism and isolation. They have been consistently pursued throughout. The sweep of events has, of course, required the focusing of our attention at different periods upon different problems and different geographic areas.

Hemispheric Distrust

In the early Thirties, the relations among the American republics left much to be desired. Elements of mistrust, apprehension and disunion had to be eliminated if a good neighbor policy was really to prevail on the American continent and provide a foundation upon which twenty-one free and independent American republics could establish relations among themselves and with the rest of the world.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, meeting at Montevideo in December, 1933, offered an opportunity for a far-reaching move in this direction. There, a solid foundation was laid for a new structure of inter-American relations built on lines so broad that the entire program of principles was of universal application.

At that meeting, the American republics took effective action for the maintenance of inter-American peace agreed upon nonintervention, and adopted an economic program of common benefit based on the rule of equal treatment. During the years which immediately followed, the United States gave tangible proofs of its determination to act in accordance with the newly created system of inter-American relations.

New Economic Policy

At the same time we inaugurated a new policy in the sphere of economic relations. In the summer of 1934, this country adopted the reciprocal trade agreements program, designed to restore and expand international commerce through the reduction of unreasonable trade barriers and the general re-establishment of the rule of equality of commercial treatment. This program proved to be the greatest constructive effort in a world racing toward economic destruction.

In the meantime, other phases of international relations were undergoing further and rapid deterioration. Efforts to achieve international security through the reduction and limitation of armaments were unsuccessful. The long and weary conferences at Geneva during which plan after plan failed of adoption showed that the world was not ready to grasp an opportunity for action which had it been taken might have prevented subsequent disasters.

This and the notice given by Japan in December, 1934, of her intention to terminate the Washington treaty for the limitation of naval armaments opened the way for a new armament race.

U. S. Stand for Peace

At this juncture, Italy announced her intention to secure control over Ethiopia—by force of arms, if necessary. While there was still a possibility for an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Italy and Ethiopia, the attitude of the Government of the United States was made clear on Sept. 13, 1935, in a statement which read in part as follows:

"Under the conditions which prevail in the world today, a threat of hostilities anywhere cannot but be a threat to the interests—political, economic, legal and social—of all nations. Armed conflict in any part of the world cannot but have undesirable and adverse effects in every part of the world.

"All nations have the right to ask that any and all issues between whatsoever nations be resolved by pacific means. Every nation has the right to ask that no nations subject it and other nations to the hazards and uncertainties that must inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two."

During the Summer of 1935, under the influence of these rapidly unfolding developments threatening the peace of the world, the Congress enacted a statute, known as the Neutrality Act of 1935. The purpose of this act was to reduce the risks of our becoming involved in war.

Fallacious Concept

Unfortunately, it contained as its principal feature the provision for rigid embargo on export of arms to belligerents. This provision was adopted under the influence of a fallacious concept temporarily accepted by a large number of our people that this country's entrance into the World War had been brought about by the sale of arms to belligerents and the machinations of so-called "international bankers."

It was clear then, and has become even clearer since, that a rigid embargo on export of arms might have an effect the opposite of that which was intended. On the occasion of the signing of the act the President pointed out that "history is filled with unforeseeable situations" and that conditions might arise in which the wholly inflexible provision for an arms embargo "might drag us into war instead of keeping us out."

I myself repeatedly pointed out that in addition to the unforeseeable consequences of the provision itself reliance upon that concept might mean the closing of our eyes to manifold dangers in other directions and from other sources.

By 1938 there was no longer any doubt that the existence of the arms embargo provision was definitely having the effect of making widespread war more likely. Accordingly, early in 1939, the Executive branch of the government urgently recommended to Congress the repeal of that provision. That was finally accomplished, after the outbreak of war in Europe, at a special session of Congress, called by the President for that specific purpose.

Locarno Disregarded

The Italo-Ethiopian war and its attendant circumstances left, in an already shaken Europe, a new condition of intense bitterness and unsettlement. Into that situation Germany, after three years of intensive military preparation, flung, early in 1936, her first serious challenge to world order under law.

The German Government tore up the treaty of Locarno, into which Germany had freely and voluntarily entered, and proceeded to fortify the Rhineland in violation of the express provisions of that treaty. In the Summer of that year a violent civil conflict flared up in Spain, and that unfortunate country became a battleground of newly emerging power politics.

During this period the President and I on numerous occasions emphasized the gathering dangers in the world situation. In June, 1935, I made the following statement:

"We witness all about us a reckless, competitive building up of armaments, a recurrence of the mad race which prior to 1914 led the nations of the world headlong to destruction. If persisted in, this course will again plunge the world into disaster."

Tragic indeed is the fact that, from the end of 1935, the voice of reason became increasingly drowned by the rising clangor of the furious rearmament by nations preparing for conquest.

Agreed to Consultation

We continued our efforts for peace. We continued to carry forward our program of economic restoration through the trade-agreements policy. We intensified the process of strengthening our naval armaments and of improving in other ways our means of defense. Speaking for the Government, I pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense that we must be sure that in our desire for peace we would not appear to any other country unable to protect our just rights.

In view of the imminence of an impending world crisis, we proposed to our sister republics of the Americas, in January, 1936, an extraordinary conference to consider the best means of safeguarding the peace of this hemisphere.

At this Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, convoked at Buenos Aires, the twenty-one American republics, building on the foundations laid down at Montevideo, adopted for the first time the great principle that a threat from without the continent to the peace of any of them should be regarded by the American republics as a threat to each and every one of them. They established in contractual form the obligation to consult together whenever the peace of the Americas is menaced either from within or from without.

Far East in Focus

During the year 1937, while the caldron of European politics seethed dangerously, the focus of world events again shifted to the Far East.

In the summer of that year, Japan struck a further and more extensive blow at China. This new threat to the peace of the world rendered appropriate a restatement of the fundamental aims and principles of the foreign policy of the United States.

In a statement issued on July 16, 1937, I set forth those principles. We urged upon all nations the acceptance and observance of those principles. We repeatedly offered to be of assistance toward composing the Chinese-Japanese conflict in accordance with those principles. We participated—and Japan refused to participate—in the Brussels conference of the signatories of the Nine Power Pact, convoked for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of that conflict.

Austria Annexed

During the year 1938, the focus of events returned to Europe. In March of that year, the armed forces of Germany passed beyond that country's borders, and the annexation of Austria marked the first forcible alteration of the frontiers established in Europe by the treaties of peace. This was followed within a few months by an intense crisis culminating in the Munich conference and the first dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The darkening shadows of an approaching war deepened over the fields and homes of the European continent.

It is not necessary for me to dwell in detail on the kaleidoscopic events of the anguished year that preceded the outbreak of the European war, nor of the fourteen months we have since lived through. All of us recall the feverish activity in Europe which became a prelude to war and our repeated attempts to influence the contending nations to adjust their differences by pacific means on the basis of justice, equality and fair dealing, without recourse to force or threat of force.

Peril Not Realized

The tragic and the heroic developments of the war months and the brutal invasion and ruthless extinguishment of the independence and freedom of many countries are too vivid in the minds of all of us to need recapitulation.

The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nation failed to recognibe in time the true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations.

Recoiling from the mere contemplation of the possibility of another widespread war, the peoples of the peaceful nations permitted themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by the assurances made by these rulers that their aims were limited. This continued even as succeeding events left less and less room for doubt that, behind the screen of these assurances, preparations were being made for new attempts at widespread conquest.

To mask still further this monstrous deception, these rulers and their satellites attempted to brand as "warmongers" and "imperialists" all who warned against the clearly emerging dangers, and poured upon them vituperation and abuse.

U. S. Sought Justice

The United States, together with most other nations, has stood firmly for the basic principles underlying civilized international relations—peace, law, justice, treaty observance, nonintervention, peaceful settlement of differences and fair dealing, supported by the fullest practicable measure of international co-operation.

The advocacy of these principles has won for us the friendship of all nations, except those which, vaguely describing themselves as the "have-nots" and claiming a superior right to rule over other peoples, are today on the march with great armies, air fleets and navies to take by force what they say they need or want.

The rulers of these nations have repudiated and violated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of noncombatant men, women and children; deceit, fraud and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

They adhere to no geographic lines and they fix no time limit on their programs of invasion and destruction. They cynically disregard every right of neutral nations, and, having occupied several such countries, they then proceed to warn all peaceful nations that they must remain strictly neutral until an invading force is actually crossing their borders. They have as a fixed objective the securing of control of the high seas. They threaten peaceful nations with the direst consequences if those nations do not remain acquiescent while the conquerors are seizing the other continents and most of the seven seas of the earth.

Oceans Also Highways

Let no one comfort himself with the delusion that these are mere excesses or exigencies of war, to be voluntarily abandoned when the fighting ceases. By deed and by utterance the would-be conquerors have made it abundantly clear that they are engaged upon a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which mankind will be reduced again to the degradation of a master-and-slave relationship among nations and among individuals maintained by brute force.

The hand of crushing assault has struck again and again at peaceful nations, complacent and unprepared in their belief that mere intention on their part to keep peace was an ample shield of security.

There can be nothing more dangerous to our nation than for us to assume that the avalanche of conquest could under no circumstances reach any vital portion of this hemisphere. Oceans give the nations of this hemisphere no guarantee against the possibility of economic, political or military attack from abroad. Oceans are barriers but they are also highways. Barriers of distance are merely barriers of time. Should the would-be conquerors gain control of other continents, they would next concentrate on perfecting their control of the seas, of the air over the seas, and of the world's economy; they might then be able with ships and with planes to strike at the communication lines, the commerce and the life of this hemisphere; and ultimately we might find ourselves compelled to fight on our own soil, under our own skies, in defense of our independence and our very lives.

These are some of the governing facts and conditions of the present-day international situation. These are the dangers which must be recognized. Against these dangers our policies and measures must provide defense.

No Nation Secure

We are in the presence not of local or regional wars but of an organized and determined movement for steadily expanding conquest. Against this drive for power no nation and no region is secure save as its inhabitants create for themselves means of defense so formidable that even the would-be conquerors will not dare to raise against them the hand of attack.

The first need for all nations still masters of their own destiny is to create for themselves, as speedily and as completely as possible, impregnable means of defense. This is the staggering lesson of mankind's recent experience.

To meet that need we are bringing our military, naval and air establishments to maximum practicable strength. Production of military supplies is being brought to a greater and greater pitch of speed and effectiveness. Wherever necessary for the carrying out of the defense program, export of essential materials is being stringently regulated. Arrangements are being carried forward to provide military and technical training for the youth of this country. We intend to continue and intensify our effort in all these directions.

We are taking measures toward dealing with subversive activities in this country directed from abroad. The experience of many other countries has brought us the shocking realization of the manner in which, and the extent to which, such activities are employed to undermine social and political institutions and to bring about internal disintegration and decay in the countries which they plan to make their victims. We intend to act in this field with unremitting vigor.

Solidarity Sought

We are seeking to advance by every appropriate means the spirit of Inter-American solidarity and the system of continental defense. In conformity with the procedure set up at Buenos Aires and Lima, the Panama consultative meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics adopted important measures to safeguard the national and collective interests of the American nations, their peace and their economic security.

Last Summer they met again, at Havana, to consult with regard to several threats to the peace and security of the Americas, the danger of which, they unanimously agreed, existed. To ward off these threats, they took positive steps to prevent any transfer of sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another, embodied in an international convention and in the act of Havana. They also agreed upon procedures for combating subversive activities in the American nations and they adopted measures of economic defense and collaboration.

We have concluded an arrangement with Great Britain under which we have acquired long-time leases of eight strategically located naval and air bases which will enable us to create a protective girdle of steel along the Atlantic seaboard of the American continent—bases which will be available for use by all of the American republics. We are engaged in defense consultations with our neighbors to the south, and we have created facilities for such consultations with Canada. In all these fields, we intend to continue vigorous effort.

Policy Consistent

We have sought in every appropriate way to discourage conquest and to limit the area of war. We have followed consistently the policy of refusing recognition of territorial changes effected by force or threat of force. We have taken every opportunity to express our concern over threatened changes by force in the existing political status of colonial possessions, disturbance of which would extend the area of hostilities. We have placed under license the funds of invaded countries. In these respects, too, we intend to continue our activities.

We believe that the safety and the primary interests of the United States must be upheld with firmness and resolution—supported by the speediest and fullest possible armament for all defensive purposes. In view of the unprecedented character of menacing developments abroad, we have frankly recognized the danger involved and the increasing need for defense against it.

As an important means of strengthening our own defense and of preventing attack on any part of the Western Hemisphere, this country is affording all feasible facilities for the obtaining of supplies by nations which, while defending themselves against barbaric attack, are checking the spread of violence and are thus reducing the danger to us. We intend to continue doing this to the greatest practicable extent.

Any contention, no matter from what source, that this country should not take such action is equivalent, in the present circumstances, to a denying of the inalienable right of self-defense.

People Hold Power

In our democracy the basic determination of foreign golicy rests with the people. As I sense the will of our people today, this Nation is determined that its security and rightful interests shall be safeguarded.

The dangers with which we are confronted are not of our making. We cannot know at what point, or when, we may possibly be attacked. We can, however, be prepared, first, to discourage any thought of assault upon our security and, if any such assault should be attempted, to repel it.

The people of this country want peace. To have peace, we must have security. To have security, we must be strong. These are times that test the fiber of men and of nations.

Our system of defense must, of necessity, be many-sided, because the dangers against which safeguards are imperatively required are manifold. Essential to effective national defense are constant and skillful use of political and economic measures, possession of military weapons, and continuous exercise of wisdom and of high moral qualities. We must have planes and tanks and ships and guns. We must have trained men. We must hold to the ideal of a world in which the rights of all nations are respected and each respects the right of all; in which principles of law and justice and fair dealing prevail. Above all, we must be a united people—united in purpose and in effort to create impregnable defense.

Thus can we maintain our inheritance. Thus will we continue to make this country's high contribution toward the progress of mankind on the roadway of civilized effort.

Wallace Sees Hitler Attempt To 'Throw' Election to G. O. P.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, maintaining Adolf Hitler is "trying to throw" the presidential election to Republicans, asserted Saturday night that "we Americans cannot afford to have an amateur take the wheel at a time like this."

Speaking from the porch of the New York State Executive Mansion where he was a dinner guest of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee declared that "against the will of both leading candidates, the dictator of Europe is interfering in our American election and trying to throw it to the Republican Party."

"We cannot afford to give the wheel to the Republican candidate who is already weaving from side to side shouting for defense at one moment and promising not to fight the next," he said.

In a statement released near the close of a day's campaigning in up-state New York, Mr. Wallace maintained that John L. Lewis is supporting Wendell L. Willkie for President because the C. I. O. leader believes "his personal advantage lies with the totalitarian elements in big business."

"The President would not let Mr. Lewis dictate the Government's labor policies," he added. "Lewis thinks his personal advantage lies not with labor but with the totalitarian elements in big business . . . that's why his speech sounds so much like Herr Goebbels."

In Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Wallace labeled President Roosevelt the "very symbol of democracy" to the whole world and added his defeat would "bring despair" to all democratic nations.

'His re-election would make it far more certain that we would not be attacked on this hemisphere. . . . The one certain way of insuring peace in this hemisphere is the continuance of the wise, far-seeing leadership personified by Secretary of State Hull and Franklin D. Roosevelt," the former Secretary of Agriculture said.

Roosevelt Storms New York Seeking to Duplicate '36 Vote

Continued from Page 1

ground-breaking ceremonies for the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel. First of its speaking stops, the party paused at the Brooklyn Terminus of the $80,000,000 tube off Governor's Island, which will take four years to build, be the longest under-water tunnel in the world, and enable motorists to cross from Battery Place to Manhattan to Brooklyn in four minutes.

The President was introduced by Mayor La Guardia in a brief speech, the feature of which was an official invitation to Mr. Roosevelt as Presiden to return here four years hence to attend the formal opening of the tunnel.

Joining the party at the tunnel were Alfred B. Jones of New York, Tunnel Authority Chairman; Senator Robert F. Wagner; Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Emil Schram, Reconstruction Finance Chairman, and the Manhattan and Brooklyn Borough Presidents, Stanley M. Isaacs and John Cashmore, respectively.

From this project, the President was escorted over Manhattan Bridge through Christie and Canal Streets to Roosevelt Park, a slum recreation area in the Lower East Side named for the President's mother.

First Through Tunnel

Thence routed to Hunter College, the party crossed to West-Side Manhattan at Twenty-third Street and on up-town to the new $6,500,000 skyscraper college at Sixty-eighth Street on Park Avenue. The institution is tuition free to any girl high-school graduate with better than average marks and has 1,200 students. Here, the President had luncheon with George N. Schuster, institution head, and faculty members of other city colleges.

Under way again at 2:30 p. m. the President retraced his course to the Thirty-eighth Street Tunnel entrance in mid-town Manhattan, and so by way of this nearly completed tube as the first party to traverse it, to Queens to inspect Queensbridge, a federal project, and visit La Guardia Airport.

Other Leaders Present

The afternoon concluded with a trip over Triborough Bridge to Fordham University, where the President reviewed the Reserve Officer Training Corps, and on to the Mott Haven Railroad yards to re-board the presidential special for dinner and rest until the Madison Square Garden night rally for Mr. Roosevelt's second major political address of the campaign.

There was no James A. Farley to play the role of Master of Ceremonies for the presidential visit this year as in the two previous campaigns, but the retired Democratic National Chairman, who has retained his New York State Chairmanship without actively participating in the 1940 vote round-up, was the only absentee in the list of city politicos on hand to pay their respects. Edward J. Flynn, Farley successor in the National Chairmanship, was periodically present from his busy headquarters, appearing as well in the capacity of Bronx County leader.

Frank V. Kelly, head of the powerful Brooklyn Democratic organization, Representative Christopher D. Sullivan, Tammany Chief; William T. Featherstone, Richmond County leader, and James A. Roe, Queens County leader, likewise were in evidence as the party swung through the city's five units.

Mrs. Roosevelt, busy with a Boston engagement, reached New York by airplane in time for dinner with the President and to attend the Madison Square Garden meeting. Afterwards she will be off again for New England to speak at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

The President, leaving New York tonight to return to Washington for the draft lottery ceremonies tomorrow, will be in New England during Wednesday, climaxing his tour with a speech in Boston.

Both major party candidates for the Presidency will converge again on New York as the week closes. Mr. Roosevelt for another major address in Brooklyn on Friday night, and Wendell L. Willkie, his Republican rival, from a campaign down the upper Mississippi Valley for a Madison Square Garden speech on Saturday night.

WPA Drops Workers Till Cotton Is Picked

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—All male Work Projects Administration workers in Okfuskee County have been taken off the rolls temporarily and put to work in cotton fields, District Director R. W. Stimson said. The 420 workers affected will be re-employed by WPA when their private jobs expire.

Kennedy to Radiocast

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Amassador to Great Britain, said today he would speak over a nationwide Columbia Broadcasting System network tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

ATTENTION—Yarn Shop and Knitting Instructresses. Please your customers by furnishing them with famous Pepperell Quality Yarns. Favorite among thousands of discriminating women everywhere. Lovely Pepperell Yarns make softer and longer-lived garments because they are spun of 100% virgin wool. Write for Free samples and low prices. Liberal profit. PEPPERELL YARNS, Dept. C.S.M. A-1, East Pepperell, Mass.

INCREASE INCOME—Show friends lovely handkerchiefs; easy sales, steady repeats; experience unnecessary; make excellent Birthday and Christmas gifts; liberal percentage; to-ric offer exclusive opportunity. SCHMID CO., 112 Kingston, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf 2221.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 15 minutes to Park St., on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon. Lon. 3299.

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE, courteous service; mail $2.50; telephone, desk, private office, excellent transit facilities. H. MATZ & CO., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE teacher, wife of business man, desires good maid or housekeeper. Christian Scientist preferred. Box 217, Swarthmore, Pa.

HOUSEWORKER, white, competent, twice a week, 2-8 p. m.; light cleaning, cooking, ironing; N. Y. C.; state experience, references. Write Box M-44, Suite 1580, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 764 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 4929.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

NOTARY PUBLIC

RICHARD HONEYFORD, Notary Public, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. Phone EL. 3836.

OFFICES TO LET

TO CERTIFIED Public Accountant we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., LA. 4-8004, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Roanoke, Va.—"Lone Oak"
Colonial. Built 1747. Solid brick. Completely modernized. First floor, center hall, 4 large rooms, butler's pantry, lavatory; second floor, 4 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, sleeping porch. Fireplaces in every room. Situated in 2 acre park of lovely trees and gardens. Best residential section of city. MRS. E. W. SPEED, Ground Floor, Liberty Trust Building.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries, C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9400, Boston.

TAILORING

FINE suits and coats, prices right; ladies' and gentlemen's tailoring, alterations, cleaning and pressing. Cravas, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO—CHILDREN
14 successful years in teaching beginners. VOICE COACHING. Dorothy A. Garver—Concert Pianist—43 W. 75th St., N. Y. C. SU. 7-9013.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady's Monkey Fur Coat, size 42; excellent condition. Tel. Michigan 3380, 1424 16th St., N. W., Apt. 201.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Imperial Valet Service

Save and return to us your cash receipts totaling $5 for which we will clean and press one suit or one dress free of charge.
1347 Conn. Ave., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Tel. NOrth 9833
We call and deliver free

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1786 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

AUBURN MOTOR SALES
INCORPORATED
Mercury FORD Sales — Knight St.
Lincoln-Zephyr Service — Phone 2604

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
HATS HOSIERY
Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-4634, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

50 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your Name
$1.00
Choice of ten different styles, or an assorted box containing five of each style. All with name imprinted. FREE. With matching size envelopes.
Send for colored, illustrated circular showing all styles.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

See the Newest Sterling Pattern by Gorham . . . Lyric
Ask for price folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL (COAL) COKE
87 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2181 615 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Printed Personal Stationery
24-HOUR SERVICE 39c 24-HOUR SERVICE
7 Designs and Colors for Your Selection
LAFAYETTE PRINT AND GIFT SHOP
TEL. J-2432
648 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

No Mend Hosiery
in
Personal Lengths!
One is exactly yours!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued.)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring
The High Class Matchless Brand Canned Goods and Products
The Economy Store.....91 Washington St.
The Gifford Store.....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and RANGES
J. P. Keenan & Co.
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

FRIED CLAMS *a Specialty*
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
412 Central Ave. Tel. 383-M

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch Leavitt's in November

Starting next Thursday you are going to see the greatest value-giving event Leavitt's ever attempted. Watch for it! Wait for it! Be on hand next Thursday at 9 a. m.

LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

An Invitation to Beauty in
A New Fur Coat
Through Budget Buying
No Interest or Carrying Charges. Every Coat carries our personal 2-year guarantee.
McLane & Taylor
624 WILLOW ST.

CALL 296 or 4567
Be Sure to Include in Your Order
SWEET CIDER and HOME MADE DONUTS
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS

Fall and Winter Shoes
Buy Shoes at Shea's for those that correctly complete your costume.
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH RD.

Fashion-Hit Dresses
Styles for Daytime, Business, and Dressy Wear
$7.95 to $25.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
89 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

You Will Find Today's Furniture Styles at Hoitt's

Come in and try some of the chairs yourself. A pleasant experience is yours in not only their comfort but their lovely lines.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Decorating or Redecorating
ELEANOR SMART will help you select correct wallpapers and select and make your Draperies and Slip Covers. She has pleased so many others we are sure she can please you, too.
Manchester Paint and Wallpaper Co.
1151 ELM STREET

Porter's Milk and Cream
CALL 1637-J
Delivered to Your Door
The Best Milk for All from Our Modern Dairy
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

MRS. SARGENT'S BEAUTY SHOP
PERMANENTS

Assure yourself of lovely curls this winter.
All work carefully and expertly done.
450 LAKE AVE.

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in.
Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines
Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Where Shall We Eat? Try
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
Air Conditioned for Comfort
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal and New England coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GRAHAM & OGDEN, Inc.
Oldest firm of Realtors and Insurers in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in GOOD BEDDING AND FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Christmas Cards—Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554-3582 1900 KING STREET

Arrowsmith's
Active and Casual Sportswear
Sizes 9 to 20
1707 King St. Open Evenings Until 8:00

NEWPORT NEWS

Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th St.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARBIZON
Slips—Gowns—Pajamas
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

ESKELUND'S BEAUTY SALONS
All lines of beauty service
PATRICK HENRY HOTEL ROANOKE HOTEL

At JOSEPH SPIGELS, Inc.
You will find everything new in Ladies' fall dresses, including up-to-date things for the College Miss—Also furs of quality and beauty.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893
Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *The Smart Shop*
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Headquarters for Tony Wons' Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868 917 Market St., Wheeling

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET, EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

Furnace Supplies, Weather Strip Glass in all sizes
SEYMOUR'S HARDWARE
Prompt Delivery
1115 Main St. E. Tel. 4-4335

THOMAS LEES
Hamilton's Oldest Jewellers
Established 1861
17 KING STREET WEST

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Harvest Specialty Store of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter
Ice Cream, Cheese
Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

Maxwell's Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Home of
HAND KNIT GARMENTS
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

=WOOLNOUGH SHOP=
FOUNDATIONS
GIRDLES from 1.95
COMPLETES " 3.95
BRAS " 29c
HOSE
Fresh Firsts Only
Pure Silk
#3 Thread Chiffons
79c 3 PRS. $2.30
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
DIONNE QUINTUPLETS *are drinking*
GOLDEN CREST *supplied by*
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

HARRY YOUNG
Fine Footwear
for Men and Women
6 ST. CLAIR EAST HY 4944

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager, Toronto, Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

SELBY'S *Shoes for Ladies*
PACKARD and HULBUT *for Children*
STRIDER and INVICTUS *for Men*
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3889

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

*DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY, Tel: Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13. commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £315, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181

FOR SALE

1 FIREPROOF SAFE, height 36", length 32½", breadth 23", 2 doors, 4 shelves, 2 drawers, partitions, 6 bolts. Apply 13 Beaufort Gardens, London, S. W. 3.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Pardon, Mr. President

WASHINGTON (AP)—A telephone rang in the White House press room.

"Is dis Doctuh Adams' house?" someone inquired.

"Naw, this is the White House," replied the reporter who answered the phone.

"Oh!" said the caller with considerable confusion. "The White House! S'cuse me, Mistuh President!"

Almost

Charlie was the most bashful lad in the village. Naturally the family were astonished when he told them one evening he was going courting. After spending over an hour getting ready, he set out. Half an hour later he returned, looking very pleased with himself.

"You're back soon," said his mother. "How did you get on?"

"All right," replied Charlie, with a grin.

"Did you see her?"

"Ay, I did an' all. An' if Oi 'adn't ducked down be'ind the 'edge, she'd 'ave seen Oi, too."—Tit-Bits.

A Long Wait

The pompous person stalked into the office and demanded to see the manager.

"I'm sorry, sir, but he's not here," replied the secretary. "Is there anything I can do?"

"No," snapped the stranger. "I never have my dealings with underlings. I'll wait until the manager returns."

"Very well, take a seat," said the secretary as she continued with her work.

As the time passed the man grew more impatient.

"How much longer do you think he will be?" the stranger demanded.

"About two weeks," was the reply. "He's on a vacation."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The first scratch on the toe of a new shoe or the paint of a new car is always the biggest, no matter how small.

Detroit News: The Willkie refusal to don a 10-gallon hat is an alarming symptom. Still, the candidate may be saving himself for hay-pitching in a double-breasted blue serge.

St. Louis Star-Times: A stylist says in ten years people will laugh at present styles in millinery. A large number of us are ten years ahead of the times.

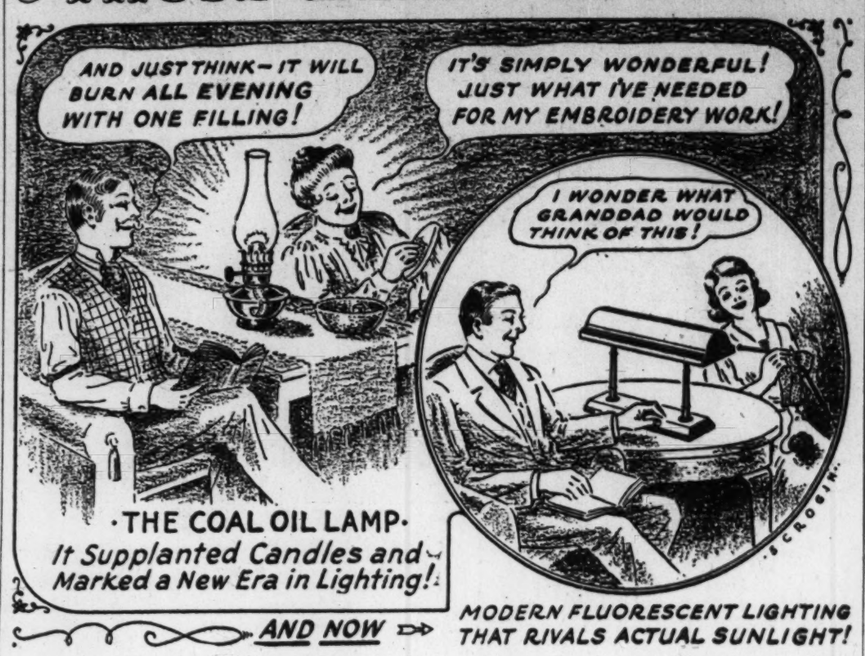
Portland Oregonian: We feel much better. Penciled figures, found late yesterday on a local hotel tablecloth, show it is child's play to build 50,000 fighting planes.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An Australian evergreen tree of the pine family; the seeds of its cones are edible.
2. Dartmouth.
3. It rises in Colfax County, New Mexico, flows through Kansas and Oklahoma, and empties into the Arkansas River; 600 miles long.
4. A post on which totems or emblems are carved by Indians, especially those of the northwestern coast of North America.
5. Japan.
6. A beautiful chain of lakes north of Augusta, Maine.
7. An Italian island in the Adriatic, southeast of Venice; a fashionable resort.
8. A U. S. Army fort at Galveston, Texas.
9. North Bend, Ohio, on Aug. 20, 1833.
10. Cincinnati and Detroit: Cincinnati became the new World Champions by defeating Detroit, 4 games to 3.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


AND JUST THINK—IT WILL BURN ALL EVENING WITH ONE FILLING!
IT'S SIMPLY WONDERFUL! JUST WHAT I'VE NEEDED FOR MY EMBROIDERY WORK!
I WONDER WHAT GRANDDAD WOULD THINK OF THIS!
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Did You Ever Wonder

How Cold "As Cold as Ice" Is?

A Monitor reader writes reminding us of the anecdote of the bride who bought from one of two rival icemen because "his ice was colder than the other fellow's." This is another case of true words being spoken in jest, for there may be a considerable difference in the temperature of ice and a corresponding difference in the amount of cooling work it will do in the icebox.

Under normal conditions, ordinary fresh water will turn to ice at 32° Fahrenheit. Ice at 32 will absorb a certain amount of heat from the air and objects near it and melt, turning to water which also has a temperature of 32°. The amount of heat absorbed is usually expressed in British thermal units, or B.t.u. as they are sometimes called.

Ice, however, can be cooled below 32°, its hardness and strength increasing with the degree of coldness. In the bitterly cold winter of 1740 in Russia, an ice palace was built at St. Petersburg that was 50 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 feet high. The roof, which was also made of ice, was supported easily by the ice walls of the palace.

Pound for pound, you get more cooling from extra cold ice than from ice that is barely cold enough to keep from melting. Specifically, ice, when changing from a temperature below 32° F. to the melting point, absorbs 504 B.t.u per pound per degree of change in temperature. For example, a 75-pound cake of ice at 5° will absorb 1020.6 B.t.u. while changing from that temperature to 32°.

The answer, then, to the question, "How cold is ice?" must depend on the ice in question. Fresh water ice may be 32° or colder. Frozen sea water will have a temperature of about 27° or lower, the salt lowering the freezing point. A solution of calcium chloride and water may not freeze until a temperature of more than —60° F. is reached.

But for really cold ice, we need only think of "dry ice," which is not frozen water but solid carbon dioxide. Dry ice has a frigid temperature of about 109° F. below zero.

W. P. Keasbey

Ice at temperature of 5° F.
Number of degrees to the melting point: 32 - 5 = 27
B.t.u. per lb. per degree of rise in temperature: .504
Amt. heat absorbed by 75 lb. cake of ice during change to 32°: 27 × 75 × .504 or 1020.6 B.t.u.

New Idea

For that lady who has never been on time for any appointment in her life you can now buy a sparkling lapel pin modeled after the face of a clock with two movable hands on it, to be set for the precise time of the lady's next appointment.—Nation's Business.

For Plane Passengers

A neon sign 35 feet long, on top of a factory at Chicago, is the first electric advertisement made for airplane travelers only.

A Verse for Today . . .

How forcible are right words! but what doth your arguing reprove?
—Job 6:25.

Party Fun

Vowelless Spelling

Players sit in two teams of equal number facing each other. The one in charge pronounces words as in an ordinary spelling bee, and the procedure is also the same except that vowels must not be made vocally. When a vowel is encountered, it must be "spelled" by one of the following signs:

A—Hold up right hand.
E—Hold up left hand.
I—Point to eye.
O—Shape mouth round like an O and point to it.
U—Hold both hands over head in U-shape.

If a player misspells a word, says a vowel, or gives the wrong sign for a vowel, he drops out. The last to lose his place wins.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Domei (dō'-mā')—Japanese news agency.

Dykstra, Dr. Clarence A. (dĭk'-strȧ) — President of the University of Wisconsin, now appointed National Draft Administrator.

Inonu, Ismet (ĭs'-mĕt' ē'-nû'-nû')—President of Turkey.

Kurusu, Saburo (sä'-bōō-rō kōō'-rō-sû) — Japanese Minister to Germany.

Petrovicescu, Gen. George (gyôr'-gĕ pĕ'-trō-vē-chĕs'-kōō) — Rumanian Minister of the Interior.

Riccardi, Raffaelo (räf'-fä-ā'-lō rēk-kär'-dē) — Italy's Minister of Foreign Trade.

Saladrigas, Carlos (kär'-lōs sä'-lä-thrē'-gäs) — New Premier of Cuba.

Songgram, Luang Bipul (lōō'-ȧng bē'-pōōl sông'-kräm')—Premier of Siam.

Suzuki, Maj. Gen. Sosaku (sō-zä-kōō sōō-zōō-kĭ — even accent)—Japan's special emissary to Indo-China.

Tassinari, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp'-pā täs'-sē-nä'-rē)—Italian Minister of Agriculture.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bengasi (bĕn-gä'-zē)—Italian naval base in Libya.

Cernauti (chĕr'-nȧ-ōōts')—Northern Rumanian city held by Russia.

Norderney (nôr'-dĕr-nī')—German seaplane base on the North Sea coast.

Wilhelmshaven (vĭl'-hĕlms-hä'-fĕn)—German naval base on the North Sea.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

WOE to the man who is only a hunter after bread, or money, or honour, and hasn't a single pursuit he loves, whereby Mother Nature can come into his life with her gay wreaths and her songs.
—G. Frenssen.

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

Unique Blacksmith Shop

The structure, located at Carlton-on-Trent, has the following notice above the door:

Gentlemen, as you pass by
Upon this shoe pray rest an eye
If it be too strait I'll make it wider
I'll ease the horse & please the rider
If lame from shoeing as they often are
You may have them eased with the greatest care.

It Has Been Said of America

America—half-brother of the world.—Bailey.

The home of freedom, and the hope of the downtrodden and oppressed among the nations of the earth.—Daniel Webster.

The home of the homeless all over the earth.—Street.

America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of divine Providence in behalf of the human race.—Emerson.

This is what I call the American idea, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—a government of the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God.—Theodore Parker.

America has proved that it is practicable to elevate the mass of mankind—to make them competent to act a part in the great duty and the great right of self-government; and she has proved that this may be done by education and the diffusion of knowledge.—Daniel Webster.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Holiday

London, Eng.

One of the principals of an old established drapery firm in the north of England recently found himself in possession of an empty country cottage in Scotland immune from the sound of air raids. His first thought was for the happiness of his large staff of 500 women and girls, and arrangements were quickly made to give them the chance of taking a week's holiday in the cottage with full pay and ten shillings for food. Furniture, lighting, and heating will be provided by the firm and help with traveling expenses given if necessary. The girls will go in relays of 15 at a time and will share in any necessary housework at the cottage. A hostess and secretary for each party will be appointed to look after details. The cottage is in lovely country half a mile from the sea, with a nearby farm from which milk, butter and fresh eggs can be obtained.

Air-Raid Stories

"The siren has just sounded," a maid somewhere in Kent told her employer, "and I have laid your tea on the lawn."

The A. R. P. warden told a man to take cover. "I've got to pay for the war," he protested. "Can't I look at it?"—Answers.

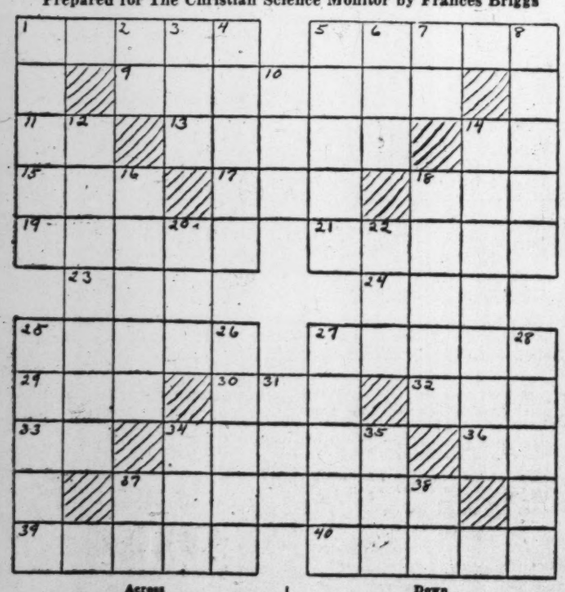
Where Would You Find—

1. A bunya-bunya?
2. The college football team known as the "Indians"?
3. The Cimmarron River?
4. A totem-pole?
5. The nation which recently signed a 10-year alliance with the Axis Powers?
6. The Belgrade Lakes?
7. The Lido?
8. Fort San Jacinto?
9. The birthplace of Benjamin Harrison?
10. The scene of the 1940 World Series?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Slipper of certain fairy tale was made of what?
8—Uncle Tom was what?
9—What are lucifers?
11—What is Latin for "and"?
13—Who wrote of "little old driver" of "miniature sleigh"?
14—What is the Empire State of the South (abbr.)?
15—Before.
17—Devoured.
18—What coin would a Nipponese spend?
19—When is sun beneath horizon?
21—What are small singing birds?
23—What prefix means "before"?
24—What is poetic for "open"?
25—Amalgamate.
27—"Enough is as good as a ——."
29—To soak flax.
30—What old cloth measure is now little used?
32—To be situated.
33—Near.
34—What is the staff of life?
36—If you were in Superior, Wis., in what direction would you travel to reach Milwaukee (abbr.)?
37—Who was object of Evangeline's affections?
38—Billiard balls are made of what?
40—What do you attach to dog's collar?

Down

1—You associate headgear of what color with Michael Arlen?
2—Exist.
3—What is diminutive of Samuel?
4—What do you call the ermine in its summer coat?
5—Katharina, Shakespearean heroine, is what?
6—Shelter.
7—What Roman weight was divided into twelve ounces?
8—Charles ——— Hughes.
10—Small bed is what?
12—What is a bicycle made for three riders?
14—What is first book of Pentateuch?
16—What is any of various herons?
18—What is a leaf of the calyx?
20—Female Cochin is what?
22—Eggs of fishes are called what?
25—In Norse mythology, who was one of Aesir, god of poetry?
26—What is a bowler?
27—What instrument threshes grain from the ear by hand?
28—Bicuspids are what?
31—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
34—Tribunal.
35—What is a river of Scotland?
37—Depart.
38—In what State is the Crescent City (abbr.)?

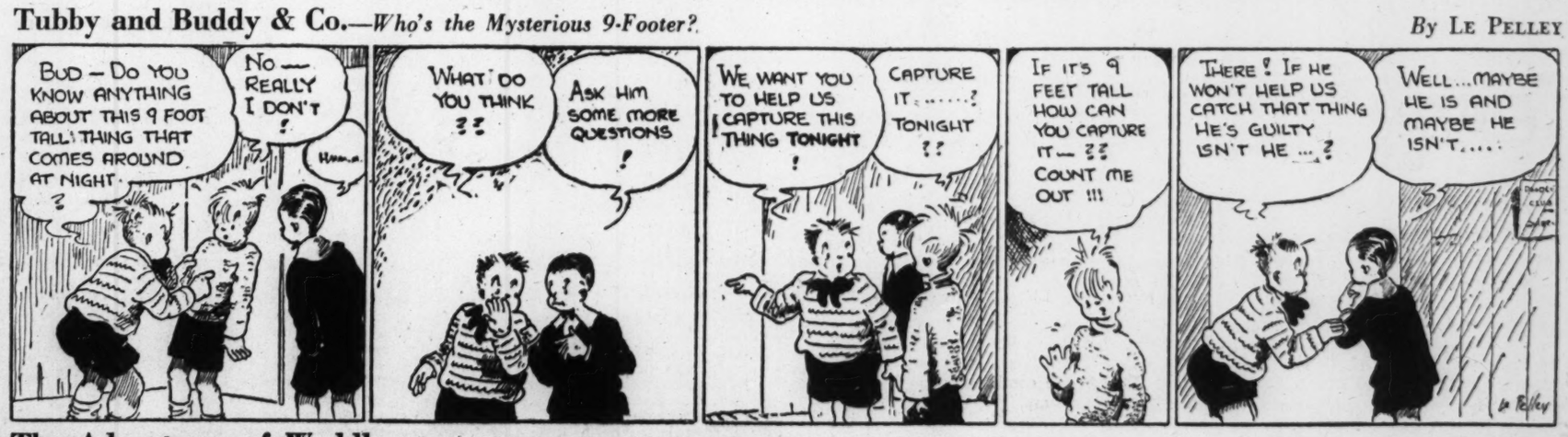
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs, Back From His Vacation, Says "Thank You!" for All the Letters*

By Rodgers

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who's the Mysterious 9-Footer?*

By Le Pelley


BUD — DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS 9 FOOT TALL THING THAT COMES AROUND AT NIGHT
NO — REALLY I DON'T !
Hmm.
WHAT DO YOU THINK ??
ASK HIM SOME MORE QUESTIONS !
WE WANT YOU TO HELP US CAPTURE THIS THING TONIGHT !
CAPTURE IT.....? TONIGHT ??
IF IT'S 9 FEET TALL HOW CAN YOU CAPTURE IT— ?? COUNT ME OUT !!!
THERE ! IF HE WON'T HELP US CATCH THAT THING HE'S GUILTY ISN'T HE ...?
WELL...MAYBE HE IS AND MAYBE HE ISN'T....
DRAGON CLUB
Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mayor Mallard Has a Ghost Writer*

By The Hagers

"HOW GOES YOUR CAMPAIGN, BILL?" I CRIED. "DO YOU EXPECT A BIG LANDSLIDE?"
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
"THE STRAW VOTES, WADDLES, ALL SUGGEST THAT THIS WILL BE A CLOSE CONTEST.
HOWEVER, HERE'S A TALK I'LL MAKE THAT SHOULD CONVINCE EACH DOUBTING DRAKE."
"DID YOU WRITE THIS, BILL? IT'S A PEACH!" "NO, MRS. MALLARD WROTE THAT SPEECH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jefferson Didn't Dream—

Americans are coming to understand that the third-term issue is much more than a question of maintaining a tradition. The testimony of distinguished students of government before the Senate sub-committee, and such speeches as Hiram Johnson's and Herbert Hoover's have been making it plain that behind the tradition stands a fundamental of free government. Limited tenure of office for executives is not something devised by partisans to block President Roosevelt; it is a safeguard as old as democracy and indigenous to the American system since colonial constitutions first forbade the re-election of governors.

The discussion has disclosed Jefferson's key position as the political philosopher who knew how free governments had been corrupted by the very popularity of leaders and who strove to establish the two-term custom on a level with the Constitution. Jefferson's letters and papers give some hint of the conditions he feared: That a popular President would be tempted to stay longer in office; that unless some definite limit were set there would always be "real difficulties" to be called an emergency and "furnish a plausible pretext for dispensation"; that gradually the independent spirit of the people would be weakened and they would permit a President to perpetuate himself in office.

His foresight was almost prophetic, but could Jefferson have dreamed what his country would be like and under what conditions it would face the first attempt of a President to overthrow the two-term rule? What would he have thought of a situation where 10,000,000 Americans were drawing money from the Federal Treasury? What would he have thought of the development of the party system and of 1,000,000 Federal officeholders? Of the Chicago convention, where his name was booed, or of the pretended "draft"? Of the tie-in through relief money of the great city machines and the national organization of a political party?

Could Jefferson have dreamed that before the third-term attempt was made there would be a decay of "States' rights" and an enormous centralization of power in Washington? Did he expect an Executive to try consciously or unconsciously to upset the balance between the three departments of government established by the Constitution? Did he foresee an effort to break the independence of the judiciary by "packing" the Supreme Court? Did he look for a drive on the Legislative branch through "must" bills, "purges," a greatly enlarged appointive power, and through a new Presidential power to allot billions of relief funds?

Could Jefferson have dreamed that his precedent is threatened for the first time by a popular and humanitarian President whose Administration has distributed $20,000,000,000 which has not appeared to cost anybody anything because it was borrowed and at a time when America is more disturbed than since his own day by foreign wars? It doesn't seem possible. Yet he saw danger. Perhaps he surmised that only such a combination could attempt to override the two-term rule. Can Americans today, with the picture so largely filled in, use some of Jefferson's foresight and political sense to forestall the dangers of which he warned?

Movies Do Their Bit

Don't sniff at the movies as something trivial and beneath notice in these times when nations and peoples are struggling for their very existence. They are a very welcome relief from the terrifying experiences of wartime conditions in Great Britain. The British Ambassador to Washington has been quoted as saying that Hollywood is playing its part in maintaining British morale. Even the "cheapies," second-class productions, meet a need, and every shipment of films from the States gets through.

Continental Europe sadly misses American moving pictures, say American correspondents, especially those nations whose populace must be kept satisfied and mentally keyed to the war effort. The radio in Italy and Germany, of course, is not a vehicle for entertainment but for propagandizing and cannot take the place of the films. In Britain, too, the ether must largely be occupied with war news, warnings, and official advice. So even "horse opera" and the thriller serials do their bit in the fight of free peoples against totalitarian tyranny.

Collective Bargaining

Wendell Willkie's declaration that collective bargaining should be "employed to make manifest the essential unity between labor and management" expresses a spirit which Americans greatly desire to see in labor relations. It is very contrary to the spirit in which the National Labor Relations Act was written or has been enforced. Ruling the Labor Relations Board too often has been a manifest intention to put the power of government behind one party in labor controversies.

Unfortunately continued resistance of some employers against the national purpose to create conditions under which labor would be free to organize and bargain collectively has given much excuse for such administration of the law. But labor should be learning to put less faith in governmental aid in collective bargaining.

For only where there is collective prosperity can collective bargaining be fully effective. If there is large unemployment unions may still be able to hold up wage rates for small minorities of workers, but the effect may be to increase unemployment and force those who have work to support the jobless. If business is active and jobs are plentiful bargaining for better wages becomes easy. But best of all there is more wealth produced and more for all to share.

Mr. Willkie's words may sound like an easy truism. Every union member, every employer knows that when times are hard bargaining over wages or hours is a hard business. Yet there is simple and sound sense in looking toward the "essential unity between labor and management" in collective bargaining. And Mr. Willkie's idea that a change in Washington will restore confidence to business and thereby increase business—and jobs—should appeal to labor. There is some evidence that John L. Lewis is supporting Mr. Willkie because he believes such a development would do more than any New Deal favors to make collective bargaining effective.

The Axis Strikes in Greece

The immediate significance of the Italian invasion of Greece is that the British diplomatic front in the Eastern Mediterranean has withstood the "white war" the Axis has been waging against it. The resistance of Greece to the Rome-Berlin combination may open up an entirely new strategic and diplomatic development throughout the Balkans and the Near East.

Much will depend on the ability of the Greeks to delay the Italian advance, and on the ability of the British to give effective support to the Greeks. Italy has chosen battle in an area where sea power is important and where Britain already has established a vast naval superiority.

No one is expected to believe that a mere border incident has precipitated war between Greece and Italy. In the Albanian question Italy could have found a pretext for an attack on Greece at any time in a number of decades past. The attack today is plainly dictated by the needs of Axis strategy, though to say that it means that the Axis is still taking the initiative in the war would be to oversimplify the position of the Axis in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Italy has been able to take no effective action against British sea power in "Mare Nostrum." And while the Nazis have been making rather a big show of reorganizing Southeastern Europe at the bayonet point, there are signs that they have not been able to marshal all that area into a docile human machine serving Nazi needs. Skyrocketing food prices, shortages of supplies, and a growing discernment in the Balkan mind that the Nazis are to blame for the acute situation in Southeastern Europe are combining to produce labor unrest and general resentment.

It is noteworthy that the Italian thrust follows a period in which new peace rumors were being widely disseminated, with the evident approval of the German-influenced Vichy regime in France. An Axis thrust into Greece was obviously to be expected as the war "moved south" for the winter. But it appears to have come at an unexpectedly early hour. It may be the Axis cannot afford to lose much more time.

A western editor we once knew insisted on spelling it "punkin" on the ground that his readers otherwise wouldn't know what he was talking about. But everybody understands a "punkin" pie.

Patched Up

Cape Horn

Sailors called it Cape Stiff, and if bad weather and shipwrecks in the old days of sail, and hard Antarctic gales, can be taken as a measure of its temper, this noted headland is the stormiest cape in the world. To have rounded the Horn, in sail, was the test of a sailorman.

In 1616, ninety years after Magellan sailed westward through the famous strait bearing his name, Schouten, a native of Hoorn, Holland, ventured further in the South Atlantic, and found his way through wider and safer, if stormier waters, into the Pacific. He named the southernmost headland Cape Hoorn, or, as we call it, Cape Horn. Here, on a rather insignificant island of gray stone in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, is the famous cape. Perhaps I can best describe it as I saw it from the deck of a sailing ship from Bath, Maine, the A. J. Fuller, in 1898.

On a clear Monday morning, the seventh of February, the captain came on deck. "Better send a hand to the main skysail yard," he said to the mate. I was handy and, at a nod from the mate, sprang up the main shrouds and on up to the highest yard. From my vantage point the sea was an inspiring sight; clear limpid air stretched to a flat horizon without mist or cloud to mar the panorama of the endless sea. For a moment I forgot the object of my climb. I was to look for land.

Then far to the south, I saw a faint blue streak near the horizon. There was no mistaking the dim outline of land rising from the sea to the south of us and trending westward.

"Land ho!" I hailed the deck.

"Where away?" came the voice of Captain Nichols.

"A point on the lee bow, sir," I called down, and, at a bellow from the mate, returned to my work on deck.

We raised the land rapidly, the breeze increasing as the day advanced. At noon Staten Island was visible from the deck, and we closed with it that night, running near to Tierra del Fuego. In the morning watch we had the land close on our starboard hand, the wind still fair. I was flaking the mizzen topsail halyards, following the washdown. Captain Nichols stumped by me, back and forth from the break of the poop to the companion. Suddenly he stopped, offering me his glasses, pointing to a cold blue knob rising from the sea.

"That's Cape Horn, Felix. Take a good look at it. You may never see it again, if you were born lucky."

Staggered by this sudden luck, I brought the captain's glasses in focus on the dreaded Cape. I trembled with the suddenness of my good fortune; those excellent binoculars lifted the distant point of rock before me. I looked, how long I know not, for Captain Nichols, the gentleman, walked aft to con the wheel while I absorbed the scene. I doubt if the gallant old Dutchman Schouten, who first doubled it, experienced half the exultation I did on first beholding the historic Horn.

All day we coasted along, then, as night fell, the wind drew toward the west and increased in force. We shortened sail, ratching off to the south while the increasing weather and dropping temperature reduced our canvas and drove us far toward the Antarctic zone. For many weeks we pounded away, long tacks to port and starboard; storm canvas and icy sails and ropes, and then, on a splendid day, the wind hauled fair and we were safely around in the broad Pacific. We had seen and had doubled Cape Horn.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Mirror of World Opinion

"If They Want a Master"—

The ballots of American citizens, free and equal at the polls for a century and a half, will decide November 5 whether the American way of life shall be continued. . . .

This is no ordinary political fight between parties for the right to manage public affairs. It is a struggle between representative government as we have long known it in America, and the discredited totalitarian ways of Europe. . . .

Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt said that certain groups had in his first term met their match and in his second would meet their master. . . .

The people's decision will be final. If they want a master, Franklin D. Roosevelt is their man. He would probably be as kind and benevolent a master as any.

Once the people decide to have a master, there is no way of turning back nor of fighting back. Except by revolution, they cannot hope to retrieve their liberties.

If we want to follow the ways of Europe, and live under some form of totalitarianism, we have that choice.

Under Mr. Willkie we can regain representative government, the kind under which the nation has flourished. With it we can have freedoms and liberties which are the essence of America.—*Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.*

Why Nobody Knows

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By J. Roscoe Drummond

ILLINOIS

Speaking of the Presidential election—and who isn't?—when a political correspondent can't answer one question, the least he can do is to jump into the breach with an answer to another.

And so if we're not disposed to hazard an article at this moment on how it's coming out because nobody knows, we can advance some very solid and significant reasons why nobody knows, reasons why this is one of the most uncertain and unpredictable elections in American history, why it is the closest contest since the Wilson-Hughes campaign of 1916.

By this time in every one of the last five national campaigns the losing side had privately accepted the outcome and were just going through the motions. Not so this year. Both will be campaigning with vigor and vitality right down to midnight of election eve. Mr. Willkie is harder at it than ever. Mr. Roosevelt, discarding aloofness and silence, is out on the campaign trail.

* * *

What, then, are the unresolved and undetermined factors in this election—factors which are still unfathomable by the most experienced observers and which clothe the outcome in mystery. They constitute the election doubts of 1940 and they are these:

1. What is the political weight and displacement of the Third Term?

2. Since the decisive States rest either with Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie by only a small percentage, then the balance of power in this election is held by the still undecided or uncommitted voters. Judging from Dr. Gallup and others, the percentage of the uncommitted vote runs from no less than 10 to as high as 30 per cent. Does this controlling factor represent voters who have left Mr. Roosevelt but who have not yet joined Mr. Willkie or—who knows?

3. What is the ultimate influence of the war on the election? There are two sides to the shield. The acuteness of the crisis has always added to the President's following. Yet there is discernible a wide and uneasy concern lest Mr. Roosevelt might be tempted into some step which would carry the country into war.

4. What of the 17,000,000 draftees, men of voting age who have just registered for conscription—and their families? The draft is an act of the Democratic Administration and it is a factor of unknown proportions which cannot help and may hurt the President. How much is not clear.

5. What of the 9,000,000 on relief, men and women of voting age whose jobs or whose subsistence have come from the Federal Government—and their families? Relief is a chief dispensation of the Democratic Administration and it is a factor of unknown proportions which cannot help and will likely hurt Mr. Willkie. How much is not clear.

* * *

6. What of the role of vast blocs of foreign-born voters, loyal Americans whose emotions are deeply tangled and stirred by the war in Europe? Several observers have reported that most Jews are voting for Mr. Roosevelt, and that most Italians are voting for Mr. Willkie—as are most German-Americans who are gratified and proud that a descendant of German parents who were driven from Germany in a fight for democratic liberties is today a leader in democratic America.

It is also evident that many Irish and many Roman Catholics have turned from Mr. Roosevelt over the Third Term, over his war policies, and over the rough treatment meted out to a man they greatly esteem, James A. Farley. Many Canadian-Americans lean strongly to the President. On balance, Mr. Willkie appears considerably the gainer, but how much is not certain.

7. Another factor hailed by both sides is the remarkable increase in registration in many parts of the country—an increase which reaches as high as 17 per cent over four years ago. In New York City alone the registration is up approximately a half million and the State has lengthened the voting hours to accommodate the prospective crush at the polls. Many believe that Mr. Roosevelt polled his maximum strength four years ago and that the enlarged registration is mostly pro-Willkie. But not entirely, as labor unions have been hard at work to bring out the fullest possible labor vote which, despite John L. Lewis, is mostly pro-Roosevelt.

8. What about the women's vote? This is related to the increased registration, for in New York City alone, for example, new registrants are women three to one. My own horseback guess is that the women in considerable majority are going to vote for Wendell Wilkie and all I can say is that they looked that way as I have traveled over the country! That's a thin reason, I know, but I'll leave it to others to prove otherwise.

9. Will Mr. Willkie take the vote of the World War veterans? He is the first Legionnaire, the first World War soldier to become a candidate for the Presidency. They turn out in large numbers for his rallies. They have been acting as ushers, guards, and escorts on many occasions. While not likely to vote as a bloc, they are likely to vote largely Republican this year.

* * *

Finally, a last unresolved factor in this election is potentially the most decisive influence of all. At different times, Mr. Roosevelt as President and Mr. Willkie as candidate have appealed to the religious peoples of the United States to devote their most faithful and earnest prayers to the guidance of their country at moments of great doubt and decision. This is one of those moments when spiritually minded men and women, lifting their understanding to a plane above party, above partisanship and above personality, can make a contribution capable of outweighing all other motives and acts.

In sum, these are the principal unresolved factors of the 1940 Presidential campaign—the factors which make this the closest, the most uncertain election since 1916. One week from election, it is anybody's race.

"Mr. Willkie's Chance in Asia": American Far-Eastern Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been especially interested in following the feature column "Down the Middle of the Road," by Erwin D. Canham. The article captioned "Mr. Willkie's Chance in Asia," in which he evaluated our present Far Eastern policy, I believe, left behind an implication which is quite unfair to our present Secretary of State. In a brief outline I shall attempt to indicate the implication as I see it.

Since the Treaty of Paris, 1898, by which we acquired islands in the Pacific, particularly the Philippines, the policy of the United States has been one of intervention by bluff and exhortation coupled with hopes for cooperation. Hay's Open Door Note of 1899 was an intervention policy following pressure of investing interests and growing trade interests. It was an outgrowth of British efforts to maintain the economic predominance of its nationals in China plus an American desire for expanding markets and later for fields of investment.

The Boxer Rebellion, with its resultant clamor for economic predominance in China by European powers, brought forth the Hay Circular of 1900 asking that China's administrative and territorial integrity should be preserved. Just a note, no adherence asked for!

With the Presidency of Taft and with the rapid expansion of trade and investment, we entered upon the era of "dollar diplomacy." The United States again began to bait the European Powers and Japan in the Far East by using a broadened interpretation of the Open Door. Of course the Knox neutralization plan and the consortium agreements further aggravated the situation. True to our policy we intervened without responsibility, without intention to back up our stand. Thus continued a policy of baiting under a Republican President begun by Hay in 1899. A precedent had been fully established.

At the beginning of Wilson's administration the withdrawal from the Six-Power Consortium presaged a change in policy. But Japan, released from European restraint and knowing the traditional policy of the United States, dared to challenge the United States and to some extent fulfilled her desires by the Twenty-one Demands of 1915. The Wilson policy reverted to precedent. Diplomatic intervention began increasing with intensity as the London Agreement became known and Japan received Shantung at Versailles.

From the 1922 Conference to the present the policy of the United States has been to bluff Japan by publicity and exhortation into a limitation of her expansion. Take special note of the Stimson doctrine.

Thus the policy of the United States, since 1908, has been to prevent Japanese expansion. The Open Door, expanded and developed like the Monroe Doctrine, together with the Hay Circular of 1900 and continues to hold to the precedent—a pin-pricking policy. Remember, it is not confined to one party or one Secretary of State; it is a continuous policy. I cannot help but admit that this policy has brought us into conflict with Japan, but in 1939 when pressure was revived as in 1915, Japan broke over the traces.

The only effective diplomacy so far as the United States is concerned may be one of appeasement; that is, if our interests are greater in other parts of the world. Playing any other policy may lose many of our essential raw materials. On the other hand, if such a policy develops a nation which may some day threaten our own existence; then a policy of firmness may be best. Great Britain followed a policy of appeasement and bluff in the Far East since 1898 because her European situation was more important. We have done the same thing, but the bluff coupled with a sometime co-operation with other powers has kept us from backing up our bluff. It may be interesting to note a comment made by Elihu Root to his biographer, Philip Jessup: "It never entered the head of any President or Secretary of State, or the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House that we would ever send forces to China to maintain the Open Door."

Perhaps with the present situation we may have to change our policy, either back it up or appease without antagonism, but either requires a thorough evaluation of our interests. Of course, we may have committed the double error you indicated, but have the people of the United States indicated a willingness to change a precedent so that a Secretary of State may step out with a new line of policy? Changes do not come so easily in a democratic country. Have we considered that if we should not continue to supply Japan that it might bring Japan to cut more quickly our supply lines? Can we say this is a betrayal if we know that fact plus the common knowledge that our people have not been willing to prepare against Japan? Our policy of bluffing has gone far, yet can one accuse a man or party of following a traditional policy without adequate reason for change until that change becomes evident by popular demand?

Perhaps I have read into your article a meaning you intended not to give, but I sincerely believe our Far Eastern policy is the result of a long continued development belonging to several administrations, but that no party should bear the brunt of criticism without a clear realization of the fact that this is traditional and will only be changed when there is sufficient backing from our people.

CLAYTON D. FORD

Elsah, Ill.

"Our Country Needs"—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our country is in need of one who knows how to make a Federal budget and to show respect for it; one who will represent all our people on the basis by which our Constitution was founded and to maintain respect for the judiciary, and one who is able to build to the real principles of democracy.

Grand Junction, Colo. A. W. KEMPER

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